

WAR WITH THE BOERS

NEWS FROM THE FRONT IS GREATLY DIVERSIFIED.

Reports so conflicting that it is difficult to outline the situation with any degree of precision—Gen. Symon's Dilemma.

The dispatches from South Africa have been so diversified and contrary that it has been difficult to outline the situation with any degree of precision. Three or four main facts, however, stand out prominently. Gen. Symon's fight at Glencoe was not anything like the decisive victory at first alleged, and Gen. Buller would in all probability have been annihilated or have met with the same fate as the captured hussars if he had not retreated. Gen. White's "artillery duel" at Rietfontein was a very severe engagement, in which the rifle did great execution and in which success was also achieved at a distressing cost. The bombardment of Mariboo station and Wessels and the Boers got their hussars prisoners safely to Pretoria.

Altogether the campaign is being pushed by the Boers so strenuously and on such sound strategic lines that the situation of the British must in all probability give them cause for deep anxiety for some time to come. Apart from the



MARIBOO STATION, BECHUANALAND.

fatigue, regiments like the Gordon Highlanders and Royal Rifles have been practically without officers since the fight, and 135 additional officers have been ordered to leave England as speedily as possible.

Outside of officialdom, and possibly even therein, London on Thursday was absolutely without definite news of importance from the vicinity of Ladysmith. It was believed that the forces of Gen. White and Gen. Buller were united, although even this was a matter of speculation. It was known that the Boer forces were near to Ladysmith.

The suppression of news has not only caused great indignation in Great Britain, but has created grave alarm for the future. As a consequence the British public is enraged at Lord Wolseley, and demands that all official dispatches be given out verbatim.

The death of Gen. Sir William Buller, the British commander at Glencoe, who was shot in the stomach in the battle with the Boers there, was officially announced in the House of Commons Thursday.

HAS MANY WIVES.

That's the Charge Against a Chicago Candy Salesman.

The Chicago police claim they have discovered a bigamist beside whom the notorious Bates must figure as a matrimonial pigmy. Walter L. Farnsworth, a Chicago candy salesman, was arrested charged with bigamy on a warrant sworn out by one of his many wives and was locked up under \$4,000 bonds.

Forty-two wives scattered through out the world, four of whom are in Chicago, was the confession alleged to have been made by Farnsworth. He also admitted that he was a man of many aliases. Some of them are Charles Bradford, A. J. Hittig, S. L. Thomas, Al. Kiefer and Bradshaw. "I cannot tell exactly how many wives I have married," said he. "I know of eleven in Europe, four in China, three in Peru, one in England and over twenty in different parts of the world, but to save my soul I could not tell how many."

MICHAEL DAVITT QUILTS

Great Irish Leader Is Opposed to the Boer War.

The Irish protest against the war on the Boers culminated in a sensational manner Wednesday, when Mr. Michael Davitt, the prominent Irish nationalist and republican, and member of parliament for Mayo, announced in the House of Commons that he would resign from that body Thursday. "If I were offered an Irish republic," said Mr. Davitt, "in exchange for one word in favor of this war, I would not utter it. I shall resign and ask the chancellor to release me from further attendance."

Before leaving, Mr. Davitt thanked his opponents for their toleration, but added: "I am convinced the House of Commons was never for right unless backed by force."

WARSHIPS TO PREPARE

Orders to Get Ready Issued by the British Admiralty.

The British admiralty has ordered that all the cruisers which mobilized for the July maneuvers be prepared for active service at a moment's notice. As the Transvaal campaign itself does not call for warships, this action of the British admiralty is taken to indicate apprehension that there is ground for the rumors that France and Russia may interfere in behalf of the Boers.

CRAZY AS A LOON.

Man Who Executed Twenty Persons in a Mental Wreck.

Amos Lunt, hanger-on of San Quentin (Cal.) prison, who has a record of twenty executions in five years, is now a mental wreck from insomnia and hallucinations. He hasn't slept for nearly two weeks, because every time he falls in a doze he sees the spirit of the murderer whom he has executed. Especially is he haunted by the spirit of Durrant. Warden Hile will send Lunt to a sanatorium and attempt to restore his mind.

BRITISH CONTROL WAR NEWS.

Nothing Can Come from South Africa Until It Has Been Censored.

If ever a country was bottled up, South Africa is. England has complete control of all news outlets, and she evidently has enough censors over there to choke off unfavorable news, and some relations of the late lamented—Blancet—send wild and woolly tales of victories won. The cable companies in New York say they never knew of a place so completely cut off as the scene of the present hostilities, and the censorship that England is exercising is simply stunning. All news is not only censored at its start, but it is held up from one to four times en route, and finally is for the most part delivered through London. American, German and French newspapers and press associations have sent big corps of men to South Africa, but they get mighty little show, even with their messages that have been mangled by the censors. The English newspaper men get first call, and as a result, London is the real news center of the war.

In the first place, the Transvaal and Orange Free State are utterly and completely cut off, so far as land wires go. The only outlet has been through Durban, in Natal, on the east coast, and Cape Town on the west coast. Both these cities are in British territory. There was a land line from Pretoria to Lorenzo Marques, which ran through Portuguese territory, but this has been interrupted either by actually cutting the wire or by diplomatic chicanery with Portugal.

Portugal sympathizes with the Boers, but she has so much sea coast and so near England that Germany has had her bluff to a standstill. News from Glencoe, Ladysmith and other points in Natal can reach the outside world over the Durban and west coast line, or via Cape Town and the east coast. From Durban the cable runs 345 miles to Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay). Then it plunges again into the Indian ocean and emerges at Mossambique, 974 miles away, thence by cable to Zanzibar, 692 miles further, and finally to Aden, 1,020 miles further. All this by cable. At Aden the British censorship is supreme.

From Aden the news goes over the whole length of the Red Sea to Suva, 1,403 miles, thence on land wires along the Suva canal to Port Said, 92 miles, thence by cable to Alexandria, 154 miles, to Malta, 928 miles; to Gibraltar, 1,120 miles; to Lisbon, 390 miles; to Land's End, England, 890; then by land to London and from London to Buenos Aires, via Waterbury, Ireland. Then comes the long plunge over the commercial cable to Nova Scotia, 2,348 miles. Eight hundred and forty miles of cable remains, and the news is at New York. British military censors have a whack at it at Durban, Aden, Suva, Alexandria, Gibraltar and London.

Once the west coast route the start is made at Cape Town, thence by cable to Mossambique, 1,138 miles; to Benguela, 234; to Loanda, 200; to Acera, 975 miles; to Sierra Leone, 1,020; to Bathurst, 468. At Bathurst the cable leaves the African coast and bolts up next at Santiago, a British possession, near the Cape Verde Islands, 470 to St. Vincent, 204 miles; to Madeira, 1,169; to Lisbon, 432; thence to London, following the same route as news from the east coast.

The only place in all this west coast route where a leak might occur is at St. Vincent, where there is a cable to Brazil. England has forbidden all cable and other messages of any description to be sent to St. Vincent and her orders are being obeyed to the letter.

On all the east coast lines all cipher and code messages are forbidden, just as on the west coast, and nothing, even remotely relating to the war, can be sent by anybody without the English "O. K." at the various relay stations.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The British movements show vastly superior strategy.

Hundreds of refugees from the Rand now crowd the coast towns.

The best Boer policy is cavalry raids and fortifications of the passes.

Cecil Rhodes is personally at the head of a band of rough riders.

England is watching the movements of France and Russia with eagle eyes.

England is placing large orders for army clothing with German manufacturers.

Gen. Buller's march from Glencoe was attended by several skirmishes with the Boers.

Gibraltar is being strengthened, and extra precautions are being taken in regard to visitors.

The Boers acknowledged they lost 100 killed and 300 taken prisoners in the battle of Blaudslag.

When it is noon in New York it is 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day in the Transvaal.

The British at Elands-laagte were commanded by Gen. French. Col. Hamilton had charge of the infantry.

According to late reports of the fight at Spytfontein the Boers were remarkably ineffective with their artillery.

The British Government has given authority for organizing a large supplementary army medical staff in the Transvaal.

It is estimated that not less than 11,000 Boers are watching the passes in the Drakenberg range from Oliver's Hook to Collins' Pass.

The success of Gen. Symons at Dundee Hill and Gen. French at Elands-laagte were unexpected developments in the campaign.

There is the ominous possibility of a Dutch insurrection in Cape Colony. The farmers are said to be highly excited and in a state of disloyalty.

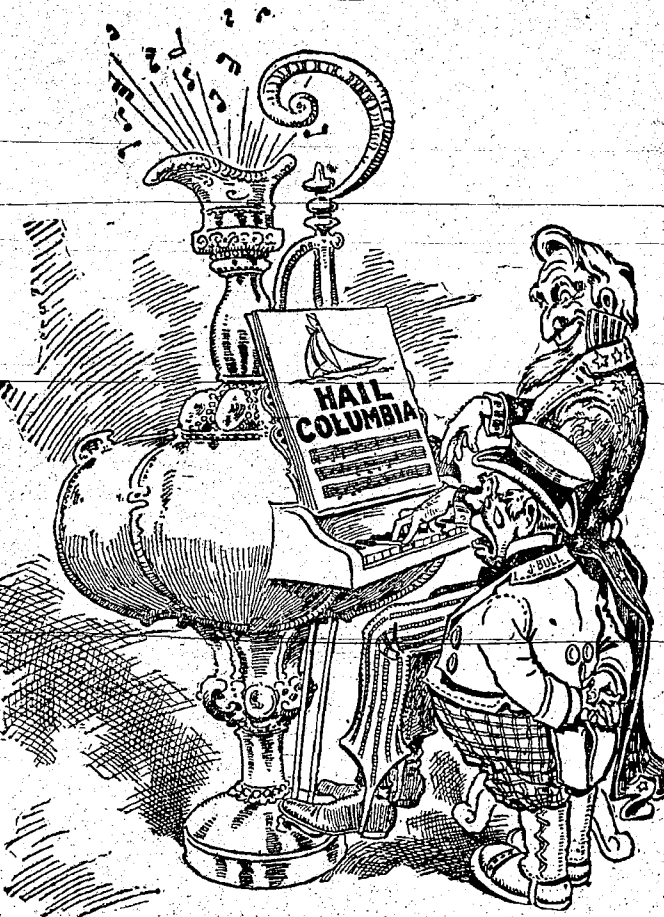
Both sides are anxious to keep the Boers and Zulus out of the war. The spirit of humanity is strongly evinced in the policy of both war departments.

Within six days sixteen transports sailed from England carrying 10,000 officers and men and much artillery and supplies.

Monday's engagement near Ladysmith, described by the British war office as a slight skirmish, proves to have been a hard fight, for Gen. White figures up his casualties in it at 109 in dead, wounded and missing.

The wenger official news received and promulgated in London is a source of great dissatisfaction to the public. The impression is prevalent that the situation is more unfavorable than the Government cares to admit.

HIS LESSON.



St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WAR WILL BE ACTIVE.

Campaign in the Philippines to Open Soon on All Lines.

Secretary Root hopes the campaign in the Philippines may be opened all along the line within the next three or four weeks. Although there have been some military operations recently, he says the campaign is not fairly on yet. Gen. Lawton has been sent north to occupy San Isidro because of its strategic importance, but this is only preliminary to the regular campaign. Secretary Root has been informed that the rainy season is about over, but the country is still suffering from its saturation. There are many inundations, and the soil generally is so soft as to make military movements exceedingly difficult. Army officers vary from three to six weeks in their estimates of the length of time it will take for the country to dry sufficiently for the American forces to move with reasonable facility.

The plans of the War Department are matured for active work as soon as it is possible to advance with ease and the American lines will be pushed in all directions against the Filipinos. It will be possible to maintain this movement, because of the steady stream of volunteers to be poured into Manila as reinforcements.

Much attention has been given to making provisions for the sick and wounded. The present hospitals have accommodations for about 2,000 patients, and Col. Woodhull reports only 1,847 beds occupied by patients, including convalescents. The War Department is making arrangements to have accommodations for 8,000 patients, which is believed to be more than ample even for the enlarged army in an active campaign.

STATUARY AT PHILADELPHIA.

One of the Handsome Groups Shown at the Export Exposition.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the very handsome groups of statuary on exhibition at the National Export exposition which is now taking place in the city of Philadelphia and will continue there until Nov. 30. This group is typical of the voolen trade, and is a

good example of the different representative groups to be seen at this unique exhibition.

WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Telegraph Machine's Capacity 150,000 Words an Hour.

The Guardian Trust Company of Chicago has secured absolute control in the United States of the patents of the Polak-Virg automatic telegraph system. The importance of the invention lies in its extraordinary speed performance. A revolution in sending press and ordinary business messages is expected to result from the introduction of the system. The maximum capacity of the machine is said to range from 80,000 to 150,000 words an hour.

Old Laws Against Football.

People who are beginning to protest that roughness and brutality in football games should be prohibited, by legal enactment if necessary, can find plenty of encouragement in English history. As far back as the sixteenth century King James issued a royal mandate forbidding all "rough and violent exercise—such as football, meter for laming than making able the users of it." Football in England is now in as bad a condition as baseball in this country.

Patronize those who advertise.

HOW BOERS ARE ISOLATED.

Cut Off from the World Except at the Pleasure of the English.

One great disadvantage under which President Kruger and his doughty burghers labor is the fact that they are entirely isolated and cut off from communication with the outside world, except at the pleasure of their enemy, the English. Not only are the Transvaal and the Or-

ange Free State without a seaport, but they cannot send a word by telegraph outside of their own little territories without the permission of the English Government. The cables which encircle both the east and west coasts of Africa, as shown on the map, are owned by the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, which is, of course, under the control of the British Government.

Cables from South Africa report that a balloon has been seen high in the air passing out towards the east of the Boer state. If the report be true the balloon is probably one of those sent out some time ago for use by the English forces. These war balloons have each 10,000 cubic feet capacity and are filled from steel cylinders containing the necessary gas under pressure. In addition to the balloon corps for observation purposes the English authorities have made arrangements for the rapid erection of high observation towers, from the top of which, it is hoped, the hiding places of the Boers may be spied out.

The purchase of a large number of horses in the United States for the use of the English army in South Africa is made necessary by the fact that even with the elaborate horse registration system in force in Great Britain it is impossible to secure all the animals needed for immediate service at home. In time of peace the military establishment of England requires for its use a total of 13,500 horses. In time of war this total jumps at once to 28,749. Horse buyers for the army are now at work, not only in this country but also in Canada, in Australia and in Austria.

A new problem is pressing for solution on the Pacific coast. It promises to become even more serious than the "Chinese question." According to the census of 1890 there was at that time 2,030 "Japs" in the United States. Since then the immigration has steadily increased until the total number of Japanese who came to the United States in the fiscal year 1899 was 3,395. To-day, according to the estimate of the Japanese consul at San Francisco, there are no less than 20,000 "Japs" in this country, most of them on the Pacific coast.

In one way, and that a financial one, the Dreyfus trial at Rennes was a direct benefit to France. All the telegraph and telephone lines in the republic belong to the Government, and the great demand for news of the trial increased the receipts from telegrams \$120,000 and from telephone messages \$60,000 while the case was on.

The popular idea that all South Africa is not far removed from savagery is contradicted by the fact that in Cape Colony alone there are 6,609 miles of telegraph poles, carrying many times that number of miles of wire.

THANKSGIVING DAY IS SET.

The President Issues a Proclamation Naming Thursday, Nov. 30.

President McKinley has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: "The people of the United States are hereby notified that the day of Thanksgiving for the year 1899 is hereby set apart of one day in each year as an occasion of special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessing of the year 1899. This honored observance acquires with time a tender significance. It enriches domestic life, summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love."

Scarcely has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has ravaged our shores. Litteral employment waits on labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been strengthened and public credit has been sustained and made firm by the sound and educational growth of our national character. For these reasons and countless others, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby name Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in newly acquired territory, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands; and I advise that on this day churches and meeting places of all denominations, in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the most high for a continuance of the divine guidance which man's efforts are vain and for divine consolation to those who are afflicted and for the needy and the poor."

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

KILLED IN FEUDS.

Hostile Factions Cause Reign of Terror in Clay County, Kentucky.

Five more men have been reported killed within the last four days by participants in the Baker-Giffin-Philpot feud, and terror reigns in Clay County, Kentucky. Judge Eversole fled from the county seat, fearing to hold court, and the Governor was asked to send troops to restore order.

Jim Bob Travis was killed Saturday at Hamlet postoffice. His body was found in a well. Four men shot to death from ambush in the record for Tuesday and Monday. Tom Whittemore was ambushed and shot through the head seven miles from Manchester Tuesday while he was on the way from Horse Creek to Manchester with Dan Parker, who is to be tried for killing one of the Turners. Parker, who is an old fighter, was also shot, but he threw himself on the ground and escaped with a few wounds. This is the twentieth time Parker has been ambushed by his enemies. Parker and

British Killed and Wounded at Elands-laagte Number 150.

Official and unofficial dispatches show that the capture of Elands-laagte by the British Saturday was a brilliant feat of arms, although accompanied only with great loss. The British killed and wounded numbered about 150, according to the report sent to the war office in London by Gen. Sir George Stewart White. That of the Boers is placed at a much higher figure, while many were captured. The force of the Boers approximated 1,200, while the British had a much larger number. The burghers were severely entrenched and in many respects the battle was like that at Dundee Hill. Remarkable bravery was shown by the Boers, especially in repeatedly returning to their guns after they had been silenced by the British artillery.

Gen. Viljoen, second in command of the Boers, is among the killed. Gen. Koop, who led them, was seriously wounded and is a prisoner. His son, Piet, is among the killed. An important prisoner taken by the British is Schiel, a former German army officer. So closely were the Boers pressed that they were forced to abandon a number of standards, which fell into the hands of the victors. The eastern and western Boer columns are entirely dispersed.

IOWA TROOPS ARRIVE.

Transport Senator, Bearing the Regiment, Reaches Port.

The transport Senator, bearing the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, came creeping through the heavy mist of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, just at noon Sunday, and in a moment the cheers of thousands of people, the screeching of whistles and booming of cannon rent the fog and cloud banks, and the gallant soldiers steamed into the offing.

The arrival of the Senator is the cause for double joy. Iowa and the nation are glad to welcome home the men who made such a splendid record in the Luzon campaign, and there is great relief in the knowledge that the boat "escaped" the great typhoon out of Yokohama, which so nearly wrecked the Canadian liner Empress of India. Doubts as to the fate of the transport had been aroused by reports which reached the Empress of India, which arrived at Victoria, that a thrilling experience in one of those typhoons which are the terror of seamen in the East India seas at this time of the year. The Empress reported that the Senator was right behind her leaving Yokohama and probably held the full force of the storm. The Senator delayed sailing two days on account of the great storm at sea. The Iowa men were given a great reception as they steamed in through the Golden Gate.

Perish Miserably in a Blizzard, with Belts Full of Gold Dust.

William Laffer, who has returned to Tacoma from Alaska, brings a tragic story of the deaths of N. C. Daily and two Frenchmen, names unknown, all of Boston, on the Bonanza river, in northern Alaska, last winter. The men had been searching for gold, but ran out of food and starved to death during a terrible blizzard, though their belts were filled with gold dust. Daily and two Frenchmen got separated from Laffer and his partner during the blizzard, and wandered away almost without provisions and with only scanty clothing. When the storm moderated Laffer's party searched for their missing companions, and finally found their tent. The men's bodies had been picked clean by wolves, though their belts and gold dust remained intact. One camp stove in the tent was found. The kettle was filled with the rawhide thongs of snowshoes which the starving men had tried to boil for food.

Dawson Offers 100 Riflemen, with Belts Full of Gold Dust.

Dawson, the northernmost city in the world, and the most famous for its gold, has offered for service in South Africa a company of 100 expert riflemen for such time as the empire has need of them, undertaking to equip and maintain this force from the time of their departure from the Klondike till their muster out.

Prof. W. L. Clark, who held the chair of common and statute law in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., has resigned. He's the greatest authority on contracts in America.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Chicago Correspondence:

Nothing calculated to disturb the present favorable underlying conditions of trade and manufacture has occurred during the last week. Activity along nearly all lines is increasing rather than diminishing, and the signs are pointing to the transaction of an enormous volume of rail travel. Money continues to show an easing tendency, and while the sterling exchange market at the moment seems to foreshadow an outward movement of gold in the next few weeks the opinion of the best authorities is that such shipments, if they occur, are not likely to have any serious effect on the situation in this country. Although general business is enormously swollen by reason of the heavy domestic consumption of commodities, the export trade is increasing all the time. The statement for September showed the largest exports of merchandise for any corresponding month on record.

The stock markets have been affected somewhat by the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the glove case, but the disturbance caused by this has been confined mostly to what is known as the "industrial" department. Price of wheat has tended lower this week, while corn rather favored some improvement. Holders of the former yielded reluctantly for a time to the influences that threatened the value of their property, but those who became too obviously powerful toward the end of the week, and Saturday saw what had the appearance of a general surrender by the bulls. The final quotations Saturday showed a loss of 1 1/2 cents a bushel for the December delivery and 1 1/2 cents for May, the discount of December under May widening to the extent of the difference. The inference is that holders of wheat are so tenacious of their belief in ultimately higher prices to have the wheat carried for them until next spring. They are not unmindful of the most unsatisfactory yield of last season's winter wheat crop or the heavy requirements of Europe. The week's exports of wheat and flour from all American ports were over 4,000,000 bushels, and the week previous they were in excess of 5,000,000 bushels.

WIN AT GREAT COST.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....Geo. F. Owen
Clerk.....James H. Owen
Register.....John Leese
Treasurer.....R. D. Conline
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. P. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....J. J. Coventry
C. O. Com.....L. T. Wright
Surveyor.....Wm. Blaisdell

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....Thos. Wakely
South Branch.....F. P. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....John Felling
Maple Forest.....B. Sherman
Grayling.....Adelbert Taylor
Frederick.....James Smith
Ball.....J. Kellogg
Blaine.....F. F. Merrill
Center Plain.....George Hordall

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gulch, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANIEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHUR

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

SLAY INSANE CHIEF.

INDIANS OBEY BEHEST OF THEIR TRIBAL SUPERIOR.

Three Men of Cat Lake Tribe of Canada in Custody for the Crime-Bradstreet's Commercial Report on the Business Situation.

R. G. Chamberlain of the Dominion police, Ottawa, and B. J. Bannatyne, Indian agent at Lac Seul, arrived at Winnipeg with three Indians in their custody. Two of the Indians are charged with shooting their chief, at Cat Lake, about 350 miles northeast of Winnipeg. The chief of the Cat Lake Indians, called Ah-Wah-Sah-Kah-Mig, became insane and ordered the prisoners to shoot him. A council of the tribe was called and they discussed the matter for two days, when they arrived at the conclusion that the chief's orders would have to be obeyed. The chief lay down in his wigwam and indicated with his hand where they were to shoot him. After he was dead wood was heaped upon his body and the fire kept going for two days, thereby, according to the belief of the Indians, thoroughly destroying the evil spirit of the chief. The matter was reported to Mr. Bannatyne, who, in turn, reported to Mr. Chamberlain, who is now at Lac Seul, where Mr. Bannatyne and two guides joined him, and they made the 700-mile journey in twenty days.

ACTIVITY IN TRANSPORTATION.

East-Bound Traffic from Chicago More than Doubled.

Headstreet's commercial report says: "As regards the current activity in transportation it may be said that east-bound traffic from Chicago in the last month has been more than double that reported in the same period a year ago, and nearly twice as large as that reported in October of 1902, a record period of good trade. Among leading products decreasing in price, tin and copper, among the metals, have been most notable, the latter claimed to be due to production approaching more to a parity with demand. The situation of iron and steel is perhaps the most notable one yet presented. The feature of the market is the reported book-keeping by the steel rail-mills of the country of nearly 75 per cent of their capacity for next year's delivery. In all 1,500,000 tons of rails are reported to have been booked. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 6,410,495 bushels, against 4,100,618 bushels last week, and 5,500,901 bushels in the corresponding week of 1902. Corn exports aggregate 4,325,519 bushels, against 5,058,597 bushels last week and 2,424,370 bushels in this week a year ago."

Soldiers' Home Cash Stolen.

The fact that a large sum of money is missing from the treasurer's office at the soldiers' home at Marion, Ind., has caused much excitement among the officials of that institution. On each pension day at the home about \$75,000 is paid out among the veterans. The amount stolen, \$17,710, was taken from Treasurer Heinrich's safe on the last pension day.

Cory, Ind., Men in Quarrel.

Dr. L. C. Griffith and William Stagg, citizens of Cory, while in Brazil, Ind., quarreled, but later departed together. When midway between Brazil and Cory the quarrel was renewed. Dr. Griffith drew a revolver and fired three shots at Stagg, one bullet penetrating his side and another lodging in the arm.

Fire in New Boston, Ohio.

New Boston, three miles east of Portsmouth, Ohio, was almost wiped out by fire. The blaze started in the Portsmouth Heel Company's factory and spread to that of the Standard Shoe Company. These were entirely destroyed. The fire was caused by an explosion of chemicals. The loss is about \$25,000.

Bad Train Wreck in Texas.

In a wreck near Langtry, Texas, caused by a double header freight train breaking in two, J. R. Constable of Hannibal, Mo., and Patrick Cullen of Del Rio, Texas, were killed. Trammien B. J. Glenn and Felix Rimmert were badly hurt.

Find Gold Near Lake of the Woods.

Samuel H. Brown, of Wheeling, W. Va., one of the stockholders in the Lizzie gold mine near Lake of the Woods, Ontario, owned by the Virginia Mining Company, has received word of a wonderful gold strike just made.

Children Cooked to Death.

As James M. McCullough and his family were engaged in making soughum near Poteau, I. T., two small children accidentally fell into the large vat of boiling molasses and were cooked to death.

Former Treasurer Sent to Jail.

At Nevada, Mo., ex-County Treasurer Frank F. Parker, found guilty of embezzling \$26,000 of county funds, was sentenced to three years and six months in the penitentiary.

Death of Mergenthaler.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the Linotype typesetting machine, died at Baltimore of cancer. He was born in Germany on May 10, 1834.

Cornell Student Drowned.

Edward Fairchild Berkley of St. Louis, a Cornell student, was drowned in the canal at Geneva, N. Y.

Death of Florence Maryat.

Florence Maryat (Mrs. Frances Leach), the well-known authoress, died in London.

Firemen Buried in Debris.

The sheep pens at the Kansas City stock yards, covering an entire block, were destroyed by fire, 600 sheep being cremated. Four firemen were seriously injured by falling walls, and one of them, Charles Peterson, may die. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Aged Man Killed for Money.

Leon Jackson, aged 85 years, an eccentric mountaineer of the Cape County, Tennessee, was shot to death by three masked men and robbed of \$600. His son is charged with complicity in the crime.

Gold Seekers Are Stricken.

Advices from Cape Nome, Alaska, brought by the steamer Lulu, are that typhoid fever has broken out in the camp in a severe form. The hospital is crowded, there now being 250 patients in it. There have been five deaths and others are expected.

Fire Kills Fourteen People.

Fourteen people were burned to death at Paines, Ala. The dwellings of Harry Goodlow and Samuel Smithson were burned and all the occupants of both houses perished. The families formed part of a colony that had recently settled in that region. They were from Iowa.

ORCA RAILWAY DEAL ON.

First Step Toward the Amalgamation of Eastern Properties.

William Rockefeller has been elected a member of the executive committee of the New York Central Company at the meeting which authorized an issue of \$15,000,000 additional stock. The New York World says: "The election of Mr. Rockefeller to the executive council of the New York Central system is of far-reaching importance, as it marks the success of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system to the New York Central. Mr. Rockefeller was elected a director in the New York Central a few weeks ago. He and his brother, John D. Rockefeller, have never heretofore commanded any influence in New York Central affairs, although they have for several years held a big block of its stock. But they have been important factors in the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system. William Rockefeller's election to the executive committee of the Central is, therefore, accepted as an indication that the union of the two systems will shortly be effected. The next step in the deal will, it is believed by railway men, be the absorption of the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine, the Fitchburg and the Maine Central. The amalgamation of all these interests under the auspices of the Vanderbilt will end the war between the New England roads, which has continued for years."

KNOCKS OUT THE NEW LAW.

Decision that Alleged Members of a Trust May Refuse to Testify.

Judge Gates of the Kansas City Circuit Court decided that A. N. Doerschuch, druggist, was right in refusing to answer questions asked him in a proceeding brought by the attorney general to show that Doerschuch and other druggists were in a combine or trust. Judge Gates said: "If he was compelled to testify in the case now pending he might have to give evidence upon which an indictment or criminal information might be based upon which he might be convicted of misdemeanor. This cannot be permitted. Our constitution guarantees to every person, however humble he may be, the privilege and the right to refuse to hear testimony against himself." The great importance of the decision of Judge Gates is the fact that he holds that the State laws regarding pools, trusts and combines are criminal laws, and that a person charged with violating those laws cannot be forced to testify against himself. The last Legislature passed a law that if the Attorney General had reason to suspect that anyone was a party to a trust he might in a summary proceeding obtain his evidence. Under the decision by Judge Gates this law defeats itself and is void.

RIVAL FLOCKS BESET PASTOR.

Two South Dakota Towns Quarrel for Possession of a Parsonage.

Rev. Mr. Norvell, a Methodist minister, is the central figure in a fight between Miller, S. D., and St. Lawrence, S. D., over the attempted removal of the parsonage at the latter place which was recently purchased with funds raised by the women of his congregation at Miller. When Norvell and some of his flock went to St. Lawrence to haul the house away they met with the opposition of the people of that town, some of whom were members of his St. Lawrence flock. The outcome was the arrest of the parson. On a charge of venue the case came up before Justice Butterfield, who dismissed the charge. Mr. Norvell has been rearrested on another warrant. A large number of Methodist women, accompanied by the sheriff and a gang of workmen, went to St. Lawrence after their parsonage building. A number of them were arrested, but the work went on. Senator King, Dr. Taylor and Mr. Loomis of St. Lawrence were arrested by Miller people for intimidating laborers. The women claim a victory.

START FIRES TO AID ROBBERY.

Confession of a Negro Captured at Baker City, Ore.

Early on recent morning five fires were started almost simultaneously in different parts of Baker City, Ore. Two buildings were burned to the ground. A negro named Charles Johnson confessed to starting the fires, and implicated a Mexican and a white man, who were arrested also. The negro says it was planned to rob the two banks and saloons during the excitement caused by the fires.

Johns Mines to Resume Work.

The zinc mines of the Johns-Galea district, in Missouri, which had been shut down for three weeks by order of the Zinc Miners' Association, have resumed operations, the shut down having been declared off by the association. The cause of the shutdown was the refusal of the smelters to pay the association's schedule of prices for ore.

Oklahoma Wants Statehood.

Sidney Clarke, chairman, has issued a call for a meeting in Oklahoma City Nov. 17 of the Oklahoma statehood executive committee, "for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed best to secure the passage of an enabling act by Congress providing for the admission of Oklahoma into the Union as a State."

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

An attempt was made near Waterloo, N. D., to wreck a train on the Chicago and Northwestern by placing obstructions on the tracks, consisting of planks spiked down and tied piled across and braced with iron bars. A boy named McDowell discovered the obstruction, secured a lantern and stopped the train.

True Bill Against Jester.

At Paris, Mo., Alexander Jester was indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. His alleged victim was Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates of Chicago, who disappeared twenty miles west of Paris in 1871 while in company with Jester.

Chickasaw 24,000 in Number.

The Dawes commission has completed its enrollment of the Chickasaw Indians. The enrollment shows 17,000 Indians and 4,000 freedmen, the latter being slaves and descendants of slaves brought to Indian territory from the South by the Indians.

Fire at Wakefield, Mass.

At Wakefield, Mass., fire destroyed George H. Hattaway's large store, with its valuable contents; an engine house, the Perkins block, Porter's laundry and seven dwelling houses. The loss exceeds \$50,000.

Jeweled Sword for Sampson.

New Jersey's token of appreciation of the services of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson in the American-Spanish war, a beautiful jeweled sword, costing \$2,000, was given to that officer at Trenton.

Minister to Argentina.

William P. Lord of Oregon has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Boers Are Repulsed.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says there has been another battle. Ladysmith and that the Boers were repulsed.

Fuicide Is Doubtful.

There is a possibility that W. D. Mann, a Smith and Barney broker, who leaped from the Washington avenue bridge at

Minneapolis, may be still alive. A water-soaked meal ticket belonging to Mann was found on the river bank three-quarters of a mile below the point where he jumped in. It is difficult to explain this on any other theory than that Mann climbed out on the bank and dropped the ticket where it was found.

MANY POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Gen. Heath's Annual Report Contains Important Recommendations.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in his forthcoming annual report will recommend the department shall fix the salaries of assistant postmasters at 50 per centum of that of postmasters; that postoffice clerks shall be classified on the same basis as letter carriers and railway postal clerks; that the postoffice appropriation shall be available for the purchase of the unexpended balance of any appropriation may be transferred to other appropriations, and that where consolidation of postoffices is deemed advisable, and the same may be effected under the existing law, the money saved thereby be made available for clerk hire and other expenses at the new postoffice. The department will also ask for a substantial increase for additional clerks, also for the payment of substitutes for clerks on vacation in the smaller offices. The department also asks for an appropriation for temporary clerks at summer resorts, election and holiday service.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL IN WRECK.

Freight Train Crashes into a Trolley Car Near Detroit.

As a rapid railway car, Detroit bound, from Mount Clemens, Mich., was crossing Beaufort street, Detroit, it was run into by a freight train. Conductor Tony Schneider of Mount Clemens was killed. There were twenty-five passengers on the car, the greater number of whom were injured, several severely. It is charged that the trolley car did not come to a dead stop before crossing the street car tracks, instead it simply slackened. The freight train was about two-thirds over the crossing when the freight train struck it. The trolley car was lifted high in the air and tossed aside. It fell with a crash and was smashed almost to splinters. The conductor was standing on the back platform at the time of the collision. The demolished car caught fire and there is but little left of it.

TRAGEDY ON ELEVATED ROAD.

Four Men Injured, One Killed and a Woman Dies from Shock.

Four men were injured and one killed and a woman died from shock, as a result of an accident on the Brooklyn elevated structure. An East New York elevated train got stalled between Duffield and Bridge streets, on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Several persons got off the train and attempted to walk over the structure to the nearest station. The train moved suddenly and threatened to crush the pedestrians below. A distance of thirty-five feet, William J. Moody, Frank Royston and his brother William, Charles Wright and Augustus Snyder were injured. The latter sustained a fracture of the skull and died shortly afterward. Lizzie Hill, colored, was a witness of the accident and died from shock.

Confined in a Fog.

The Butler accommodation train on the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad ran into a freight train at Union City, Pa. The passengers escaped with severe shaking up, but four trainmen were seriously injured. The accident was due to the heavy fog and a misunderstanding of signals.

Find Mine on a Town Site.

The Spruce Mining Company has filed articles, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to open and operate the Breeth Township mine, which was discovered under the village of Breeth, Minn., and from over the top of which the removal of the village has just been completed.

His Five Wives Share Alike.

Harry St. Clair, prize married man of Rochester, N. Y., was sentenced by Judge Sutherland on a charge of bigamy. St. Clair pleaded guilty and was sent to Auburn prison for five years, one year for every wife he had married.

Patients Saved from Fire.

At Findlay, Ohio, the city home and hospital building was destroyed by fire. By heroic work the helpless patients were removed, the last being taken out but a moment before the walls fell. The loss is \$50,000.

With No Strike.

After a conference between General Manager Schaff, General Superintendent Vanwinkle of the Big Four and the firemen, an agreement on wages was reached at Indianapolis, although the scale is kept secret.

Mormon Leaders Are Kicked.

Five prominent Mormons were arrested at Richfield, Utah, and fined on the charge of polygamy. The court warned all that the fines imposed were not to be regarded as a censure.

New York Has 470,717 Voters.

The registration in Greater New York is completed. The total registration was 470,717.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, choice, 25c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.25 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 65c.

Detroit-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 28c; rye, 31c to 33c.

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 70c; clover seed, \$5.45 to \$5.55.

Minneapolis-Wheat, No. 2 Northern, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 4, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; pork, mess, 17c to 18c.

Buffalo-Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.75; sheep, choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lamb, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

New York-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; butter, creamery, 17c to 20c; eggs, western, 14c to 15c.

HELP TO \$45,000,000.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt Gets Bulk of the Great Estate.

The last will and testament of Cornelius Vanderbilt was filed in New York Friday. Its terms reveal a strange romance of love, revenge and generosity. The story in brief, as shown by the will, is that of an angry father, chagrined at the stubbornness of his eldest son in persisting in marrying the girl he loved, cutting him off with what is practically a pittance when compared to the great fortune involved. A generous brother, who received the bulk of the fortune, gives liberally of his share, and by doing so probably avoids a bitter will contest.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's will disposes of an estate the gross value of which is placed at \$50,000,000. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son, receives the bulk of the fortune, about \$50,000,000, and he is thus made the head of the family. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest son, whose marriage to Grace Wilson angered his father, receives \$1,500,000. Only \$500,000 is given to him absolutely. He is to receive the income from the \$1,000,000 for life, the principal to go to his children. The other children and the widow are provided for as follows:

To Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is given a portion similar to that of the other children, with an additional bequest of \$1,000,000; in all \$3,500,000.

To Reginald C. Vanderbilt is given \$7,500,000.

To Gladys W. Vanderbilt is given \$7,500,000.

To the widow is given a bequest of \$2,000,000, real estate, paintings, etc., valued at \$1,000,000, including the mansion on Fifth avenue and that at Newport, and the income from a trust fund of \$5,000,000; in all \$5,000,000.

GEN. GUY V. HENRY DEAD.

Late Governor General of Porto Rico Expires of Pneumonia.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., died Friday morning at his home in New York, of pneumonia, aged 60 years. Gen. Henry had been ill for a week. All the members of his family were at his bedside except his son, Captain Guy V. Henry, Jr., who is in the Philippines. Last December the deceased succeeded Gen. John R. Brooke as governor general of Porto Rico. In the civil and Indian wars he served bravely and was noted as

MAKES A GOOD SHOWING.

Free Delivery Service Is Now Extended to 735 Postoffices.

In working on his annual report First Assistant Postmaster General Heath is both surprised and pleased at the favorable showing of the free delivery service. In the fiscal year ended June 30 last fifty offices were given free delivery, making a total of 735. The number of carriers is now 14,250, an increase of 4 per cent over the preceding year. The gross receipts were \$98,957,515.81, as against \$96,031,804.08, an increase of 21.04 per cent, substantially double the figures for any other year since the free delivery service began.

SENATOR MASON MAY RESIGN.

To Give Up His Seat if Republicans Call for Expansion.

William B. Mason, junior Senator from Illinois, will resign from the United States Senate unless the Republican national platform of 1900 be in accord with his position on the Philippine question. This open declaration of opposition to the policy of the administration was made by Senator Mason in an interview at Chicago, and in his conversation Mr. Mason stated that there must be no evasion on the vital issue of pure and unadulterated freedom for the Philippines or the Senator will step down and out.

DIAMOND MINES "ANNEXED."

President Steyer, of the Orange Free State, Makes a Bold Move.

President Steyer of the Orange Free State has issued a proclamation annexing a portion of Cape Colony to the west of the Free State and south of the Vaal river. The territory covered by Steyer's proclamation of annexation includes Kimberley, where are located the richest diamond mines in the world. This point has been under investment since the beginning of hostilities. It is there that Cecil Rhodes, hated of the Boers, is.

Wants Troops to Remain.

Gov. Steinhilber of Idaho has filed with the Secretary of War a supplemental statement explaining why Federal troops should be retained at Wardner, Idaho. He declares that the withdrawal of the troops would certainly be followed by loss of life.

Body Kept for Many Years.

In 1823 the father of Dr. D. B. Hughes was buried at Delaware, Ohio. When the grave was opened Thursday the body was in such a perfect state of preservation that those who knew him in life could easily recognize him. Even the scalp was wonderfully well preserved.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The subject of the lesson for Nov. 5 is "Nehemiah's Prayer." The text is Neh. 1:1-11. The temporary enthusiasm aroused by the preaching of Haggai and Zechariah in the years 520-516 B. C. resulted in the rebuilding of the temple, but did not last long. There followed a long period of extreme weakness and depression, during which the Jews were assailed by surrounding nations, were left without competent leaders, allowed the defenses of their city to fall out of repair, neglected the services of the temple, and, in short, passed into an almost desperate state.

Of the history of Jerusalem and the surrounding Jewish colony between the time of Zerubbabel and the time of Ezra we have slight record. In 438 B. C. occurred Ezra's journey to Jerusalem, and the beginning of his work of reform, about which we studied two weeks ago. Ezra's work was largely moral and religious. His first great step was to bring an immediate stop to the demoralizing social customs that had arisen, and to forbid intermarriage with the heathen. But there remained a larger work for a practical man; a man of affairs; a man accustomed to command. So it came about that thirteen years after Ezra came to Jerusalem, Nehemiah, learning of the sad state of his brethren at Jerusalem, came to add his talents and his energy to their cause. His character and his mission in the Old Testament, and as we study in a following lesson a typical story of one of his great achievements, we shall come to admire his energy, his presence of mind, his patience, and his faith. This lesson deals merely with his prayer to God when he first learned how badly things were going at Jerusalem, but in the teaching of the lesson it will be included also the answer to his prayer, his favorable audience with Artaxerxes and the permission given him to go to Jerusalem.

EXPLANATORY.

The name Nehemiah means "compassion of Jehovah." He was a young man holding a high office at the court of Artaxerxes at Susa on Shatt al-Arab, the principal capital of the Persian Empire. The title "cupbearer" hardly conveys an adequate idea of his office. The cupbearer at an oriental court had to taste each cup of wine that was prepared for the king in order to guard against the ever-present danger of poisoning, but this was merely an accidental feature of his position. He was in intimate personal relations with the king, a member of his household, and frequently he was the trusted adviser of his sovereign. "The month Chisleu" was about December in the year 445 B. C.

The visit of Hanani, Nehemiah's brother, with other Jews to Nehemiah reminds one strongly of the coming of Joseph's brethren to Egypt. They were kindly received and their message heeded was to be expected of a Jew, for whatever may be true of other nations, the Jew never loses his loyalty to his own race. The eager inquiry of Nehemiah "concerning the Jews that had escaped which were left of the captivity," and concerning "Jerusalem," seems to show that it had been some time, perhaps several years, since any news had come from Jerusalem to Persia.

Nehemiah's prayer is in many ways a model. It is worth while to study it rather carefully as an admirable example of that reverent simplicity and earnestness which characterize the best prayers of the Old Testament. They are a standing rebuke to our modern Christians who approach the Lord in a careless mood, without preparation either spiritual or intellectual, and voice our prayers to the ruler of the universe in poorly chosen and poorly arranged sentences, which are really nothing but empty words. Nehemiah's prayer is a model of prayer in a sermon, a political speech or a newspaper article. The theory that it is irrelevant to prepare for prayer is directly contrary to the explicit teaching of both the Old and the New Testament. Let us see how Nehemiah prayed.

First, he had something to pray for. He was in trouble. He had just heard bad news. He "sat down and wept, and mourned certain days, and fasted, and prayed before the God of heaven." He did not attempt to approach God without that humiliation of heart which is so essential to true prayer.

Secondly, he addresses God with reverence. He was not willing to speak to God as one speaks to a man, but with an expression of majesty and justice and of mercy. He said, "O Lord God of heaven, the great and terrible God, that keepeth covenant and mercy for them that love him and observe his commandments." This is the union of fear and confidence which is the best kind of reverence.

Thirdly, Nehemiah asked God to hear him pray. This was not a vain petition. It is quite true that God knows our wants before we ask him, but it is also true that only by earnest petition is our earnest desire made emphatic.

Fourthly, the prayer included a confession of sin. In this confession Nehemiah included himself with his people. He came to "confess the sins of the children of Israel, which we have sinned against thee; both I and my father's house have sinned." There is many a pulpit prayer to-day in which the speaker seems to hold himself aloof from his people and prays as if he alone were exempt from most of their frailties.

The intercessory type of prayer is, on rare occasions, appropriate when uttered by men of long and tried Christian character, but ordinarily when pastor and people come before the throne of God they are just about on the same level, and if there is any confession to be uttered, no distinction need be made.

Fifthly, Nehemiah reminds the Lord of gracious promises made long before. He quotes the assurance made to Moses, relying fully upon the faithfulness of Jehovah to fulfill these promises. There is no doubt in his mind or in his words; no suggestion that a word of the Lord once spoken need be questioned. This is a spirit in prayer which many of us never attain to. We quote a promise and then go on praying in the same despondent, faithless fashion that would be appropriate if no such promise had ever been uttered.

Sixthly, Nehemiah reminds the Lord that He is his own possession; which he has redeemed and to which he will now surely show mercy.

Seventhly, Nehemiah, after this prayer for his people, prays for personal strength to perform his own duty toward the people. "Prosper, I pray thee, thy servant's way, and grant him mercy in the sight of this man."

If in our prayers we can unite the simplicity and directness and reverence and confidence and the sense of personal responsibility which are evident in Nehemiah's petition, we shall no doubt have as prompt and as complete reply.

Next Lesson—"Rebuilding the Walls of Jerusalem."—Neh. 2:1-18.

KILLED BY THE BOERS.

Gen. Symons the First of His Rank to Fall in South African War.

The death of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencair, who was shot in the stomach in the battle with the Boers at Dundee Hill Oct. 20, has caused sorrow throughout all

FARMS AND FARMERS



COVERED SHEEP YARD.

For the safety of a small flock of sheep a covered yard is essential. It need not be costly, but it should be well protected from the weather and have a dry floor. It is made most conveniently as an addition to a barn, so that a door may open into it from the barn floor. There may be a storage above for feed which will make it necessary to have the shed fourteen or sixteen feet in height. A shed twenty feet square will afford room enough for a flock of forty sheep; it will give sixty feet of feeding room—or a foot and a half for each sheep, which is ample. The upper part may be doored over and will give room for storing feed, or for a larger flock it will be found very useful for a lambing shed. The front of the yard is half open, which is most desirable for sheep, as they need fresh air and are able to withstand much cold if they are kept dry. If it is possible it is desirable to have the open side on the south.



COVERED SHEEP YARD.

The shed will need a feed rack all around, on three sides, and there may be short racks on each side of the doorway, adding something to the rack room.

Four Apples for Cows.

We have seen cows running in a pasture where there were seedling apple trees whose fruit was only fit for cider and scarcely for that. When the apples were large enough to attract the attention of the cows we always noticed a falling off in the milk yield. We have seen similar results when a cow broke into the orchard and ate too heavily of the fruit that had fallen off. We ascribed this at first to the fact that green, hard apples did not digest well, and while they might not produce a colic in the cow as they would in the small boy, they would do her more injury than good. Later we noticed that the cows in a pasture where there were apple trees did not feed on grass, but were inclined to spend their time in seeking for apples which they seemed to like better. Nor would they eat hay or corn fodder when they came to the barn. Their teeth were made sore by the acid of the apples. Later on we tried the experiment of feeding cider apples to them at the barn, giving but a few at first and increasing gradually, preferring sweet apples when we had them, and avoiding the very hard and sour ones, and we found that a cow would eat a peck of apples twice a day, and they seemed to do her as much good and to be relished as well by her as the same amount of potatoes, or other roots. We think cider apples, nearly ripe and mellow, are worth more to feed to cows than they can be sold for at the cider mill, if they are fed in small amounts at first and not too liberally at any time.—American Cultivator.

Rocky Ford Melons.

The name of the Rocky Ford melon of Colorado has become familiar throughout the country within about two years past. The melon is said to be of an improved netted green variety. To growers who have not seen the melon itself the illustration will give an idea of its appearance, which, as the Rural New Yorker remarks, would alone indicate good quality. The thick-



ROCKY FORD MELONS.

ness of the flesh is unusual. There is little waste in such melons as these.

Coburn Advises to Hold Corn.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, advises farmers to hold and crib their corn. The big crops in the West will make prices low when the crop starts moving, but the shortage in the East is bound to make a strong market later. He says: "There has never been a season of unusual production and low prices for corn which was not in the near future followed by one of comparative scarcity, with prices correspondingly high, and there is no sufficient reason for believing this, so far, unvarying rule is likely to be changed for the present occasion."

To Find the Live Weight of Cattle.

Measure the girth around the breast, just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tail to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length, and if the girth is less than three feet multiply the product by eleven, and the result will be the number of pounds. If between three and five feet, multiply by sixteen; if between five and seven feet, multiply by twenty-three; if between seven and nine feet, multiply by thirty-one; if between nine and eleven feet, multiply by forty.

Good Cider Every Day.

One of the luxuries that the farmer may enjoy every day in the year, or so long as apples can be kept, is a drink of freshly made sweet cider. With a small grinding machine to crush the apples and a hand press to press out the juice, enough cider may be made in two or three hours to keep a week, or at least for the time it will keep sweet. The concentrated juice of the apples is an excellent drink. Most of the sweet cider sold in stores is kept sweet by putting in a solution of sulphuric acid, which is very injurious to the stomach.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

New Head for Normal College Grand Rapids Man Kills Woman and Himself—Rather Death than Imprisonment—Killed by a G. R. & L. Train.

After the resignation of Dr. Boone as president of the Michigan Normal College several months ago, the State Board of Education decided to hereafter have a principal for each of the three normal schools and a president for the system. Since then a committee of the board has practically covered the country in search of a suitable person for president and it has finally recommended Dr. Albert Leonard, who has long been at the head of the literary department of the Syracuse University. It is authoritatively stated that Dr. Leonard will accept.

Commute Murder and Suicide.

Ira C. Hatch, at one time a leading grocer in Grand Rapids, shot Miss Ruby Sherman, killing her instantly, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died soon after. Hatch was connected with some of the leading families of the city. Miss Sherman was about 27 years old and came from Nashville. Hatch leaves two daughters, one of whom was to have been married within a few days.

Preferred Death to Prison.

Rather than submit to arrest, Henry C. Rhue shot and killed himself at Muskegon. His impending arrest weighed upon his mind and he told his wife he should shoot himself in case of trouble. While discussing the affair with his wife and a neighbor Sheriff Neumeister drove up. Rhue stepped into a bedroom, lay down upon the bed and shot himself through the head. Rhue was 30 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

Old Man Killed on the Track.

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Building a Fence.
Load your wagon with rails and drive where you want to build your fence and pull the rails off the hind end of the wagon, and lay your first rails between the tracks that your wagon makes. This gives you a correct worm to your fence, and is better than sighting on stakes, as some do.

Value of Farmers' Horses.
The value of horses owned by farmers in this country is \$452,640,300, or conservatively more than one-fifth of the total United States currency, including gold, silver and paper money, in circulation to-day.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

New Head for Normal College Grand Rapids Man Kills Woman and Himself—Rather Death than Imprisonment—Killed by a G. R. & L. Train.

After the resignation of Dr. Boone as president of the Michigan Normal College several months ago, the State Board of Education decided to hereafter have a principal for each of the three normal schools and a president for the system. Since then a committee of the board has practically covered the country in search of a suitable person for president and it has finally recommended Dr. Albert Leonard, who has long been at the head of the literary department of the Syracuse University. It is authoritatively stated that Dr. Leonard will accept.

Commute Murder and Suicide.

Ira C. Hatch, at one time a leading grocer in Grand Rapids, shot Miss Ruby Sherman, killing her instantly, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died soon after. Hatch was connected with some of the leading families of the city. Miss Sherman was about 27 years old and came from Nashville. Hatch leaves two daughters, one of whom was to have been married within a few days.

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The Seventh Day Adventists dedicated a church at Flushing.

Heavy rains in Genesee County have put out all the bush fires.

The supposed smallpox case at Port Huron turns out to be a case of chicken pox.

Men are scarce in Oceana County. Farmers are offering \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day.

Flint council has offered \$25 reward for the arrest of persons who turn in false fire alarms.

Rain has quenched the fire that was raging in the swamps four miles west of Baton Rapids.

A heavy rain in Cass County has saved winter wheat. A large acreage was sown in that county.

A man named Hagel, said to hail from Michigan, was murdered at Lacombe, N. W. T., recently.

Louis Olsen, under arrest at Calumet for assaulting and robbing Otto Lindquist, has confessed.

The State board of auditors have allowed the expense accounts of the State tax commission clerks.

Seth Stratton of Battle Creek is said to be a physiological marvel in that he has two stomachs.

Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, has refused an invitation to make an address at Port Huron.

Charles Hoy, a well-known woodsman at St. Ignace, is dead of injuries received in a lumber camp.

A German colony of one hundred families will move from Canada to Garfield township during the winter.

Mrs. Jos. Hudson of Port Austin is the owner of a potato, raised in her garden, which weighs 2 pounds 9½ ounces.

The Owosso coal mine will shortly add to its force of men. The men will be imported from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

At Kalamazoo: William Spelman, alias Larry, one of the Richmond bank robbers, was sentenced to eleven years in Jackson prison.

Eugene Crowley of Lansing, an employee of the United States Telephone Co., was instantly killed at Toledo by an explosion of dynamite.

Tuscola County has expended \$5,144 for the care of her poor so far this year. County Treasurer Kinney has disbursed \$75,265 during the year.

Mrs. Lyman Johnson of Scipio is the oldest living resident of that township. She has lived on the same farm for sixty years and is 90 years old.

Lonia Hall, aged 17 years, of Grand Rapids, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself through the head. No cause is known for the deed.

John F. V. Blake, who is frequently mentioned in the Transvaal war dispatches as captain in the Boer service, is a former Grand Rapids man.

The Port Huron Merchants and Manufacturers' Association hereafter will taboo all fake advertising schemes and patronize only the newspapers.

The Sunday School Association of Huron township has elected these officers: President, Leroy Maes; secretary, A. C. Crittendon; treasurer, Frank Downes.

William Dean Howells, the novelist, made his first appearance in Michigan as a lecturer at Ypsilanti the other evening and made a favorable impression.

Martin Vanderpeet, aged 17 years, had his right arm so badly crushed while coupling cars in the G. R. & L. yards at Grand Rapids that it had to be amputated.

Dr. Droste of Grand Rapids, who has just returned from the Klondike, says that Alaska is rich in copper, iron and coal, as well as gold and predicts a great future for that country.

Homer Harrison, aged 35, living six miles north of Lake Odessa, shot himself in the right temple with a 32-caliber revolver. He left a note saying he was afraid of insanity and tired of life.

Rev. Wm. Stevenson, pastor of the M. P. Church at Lapeer, says that it requires more money to convert a soul in America than in any other country on the globe, a little more than \$600 per head.

Rev. M. K. Dureya of Elkhardt, Ind., formerly a well-known divine of Hillsdale, has resigned his pastorate to accept the position of chaplain and superintendent of the Seamen's Home at Bay City.

The Supervisors of Delta County evidently believe that an annual fair is a good thing for the county, for they have appropriated \$300 toward the maintenance of the County Agricultural Society.

Bay County Supervisors have agreed to submit to the electors of that county a bond of \$100,000, the proceeds to be used to bond the county for \$100,000 for the purpose of extending the stone roads system.

It is reported that within a year at least 2,500 more men will be employed in the copper mines near Calumet. It is said the Calumet and Hecla Co. will employ no less than 1,500 new men before the middle of next summer.

Samuel Biddlecomb, who lives on Ninth street in Port Huron, is an old yacht builder of Cornish, England.—He says that he remembers distinctly when the yacht America won the cup in English waters. He is 85 years old.

Hanley Minard of Huron township, who is well known through the northern and eastern parts of Huron County, caught his foot out of a buzz saw. The portion of the foot cut off was not found until two days later, when it was discovered on the roof of a barn near by, where it had been thrown by the saw.

Walker Kniss, wealthy bachelor farmer, 60 years old, was found dead beside the road. He left Schoolcraft at 9 o'clock the previous night. His head and face were badly bruised. When Kniss failed to return home a brother started out to hunt for him, with the above result. There is talk of foul play, as Kniss was known to carry a large sum of money.

Frank Kelly, aged 8 years, was run over by a wagon at St. Louis and seriously injured.

Calloun County received \$2,200 in fines last year and paid out \$2,280 for the outfit of soldiers of the Spanish-American war.

Black bear are very numerous at present in the neighborhood of Oliver Hill, about six miles from Frankfort.—They have become so tame of late that it is not an uncommon sight to see one or more shambling down the highway taking a morning's breakfast and in search of breakfast or a late supper.

Frankfort has one fruit grower who will make a success of his business if he keeps up his present pace. In every barrel of apples packed for shipment on his place, he drops in his name and address written on a card. Upon the reverse side of the paste-board is this legend, "I consider this an honest barrel of apples."

In accordance with action taken last year, the annual meetings of the various State live stock associations, which have always been held in Lansing, will be held at Detroit.

The dates of the live stock show at the annual sessions of the State Game and Fish Association at Port Huron, Mich., are as follows:



McKINLEY'S FOOTPRINT IN THE WEST.

"It pains me," says the donkey, "With a very heavy sigh, 'When I think that foot will kick me, In the sweet by and bye.'"

Hasly Settled.

The century was closing fast. When this great, broad land there passed.

A man who bore along the line—A great big lettered canvas sign—"Men Wanted."

He passed a vacant soap house door And still the sign he proudly bore. And as he marched he did stampee Most every body who could read.

"Men Wanted."

The farmers stacking up their shocks, The shipping men out on the docks, The railroads all, the factories, All echoed it upon the breeze:

"Men Wanted."

An orator from out the Platte, Was babbling through his tattered hat, When swift the big sign passed him by And loud rang out that same old cry:

"Men Wanted."

"Who sends this messenger about, Re-echoing that horrid shout?" The orator indignantly cried, The messenger but this replied:

"Men Wanted."

"Who's made a place for all these men?" The speaker asked and looked again. "McKinley, sir," the man replied. "All over the nation I have cried: 'Men Wanted.'"

Then said the speaker from the Platte: "I'll tell you how to settle that, Elect me President, and then I'll guarantee more idle men than wanted."

—Bismarck Tribune.

Pure Patriotism.

President McKinley's eulogies of the flag to-day are not a whit lacking in eloquent sublimity in comparison with the patriotic utterances of the earlier orators as they rushed to the defense of Old Glory in hours of danger. The patriotically inspired schoolboy need not go back to any musty volume in order to find examples of eloquence that will stir the blood of the listeners at the meeting of the school literary society. Any daily paper printing reports of President McKinley's tour of the Northwest has contained several of these little oratorical gems every day.

They have flowed from the lips of the President with such evident inspiration as to leave no question as to the deep feeling back of the words. Although it has not been customary to include Wm. McKinley among the great orators of the present, it would appear that the frequency and beauty of the sentiments with which the President has responded to every opportunity to express his love for and confidence in the flag have entitled him to a position as the leading exponent of patriotic eloquence during this redolent of latter day patriotism. What is more inspiring than to listen to the words of the President at Dubuque?

This is a year of sublime patriotism. From one end of your State to the other, through all sections of the West over which we have traveled we have heard but one music, the music of the nation; but one song, the hymn of the republic, and we have seen but one flag, the flag of our fathers and ours, the flag of a happy reunited and never-to-be-broken nation; the flag that expresses our hopes, our purposes, our faith; the flag that expresses the sacrifices we are willing to make for it anywhere and everywhere.

I never travel through this mighty West—part of the Louisiana purchase, Iowa, part of Minnesota and the Dakotas—that I do not feel like offering my gratitude to Thomas Jefferson and his wisdom and foresight in acquiring this vast territory, to be peopled by men and women such as I have seen before me as I journeyed through these States. You have carried civilization, you have brought education, you have built churches, you have made this the garden spot of the country and you have added most brilliant stars to the constellation of the nation's glory.

I simply want to say one other thing: that our flag in the Philippines still waves there, and it waves not as a banner of imperialism, it waves not as a symbol of oppression, but it waves as it waves here and elsewhere, the flag of freedom, hope, home and civilization.

This is patriotism, pure and simple—love of the flag, joy in the spread of American principles and free institutions under its beneficent folds. To some it may sound like partisan politics. But it is their ears which are out of tune. The "Amens" stuck in the throat of Macbeth after he had bathed his hands in the blood of the good King Duncan. It was none the less the benediction after prayer. His own act had jangled his music. So after the Iowa platform of the anti-trust people, may become to some the voices of partisanship. It is not the fault of patriotic utterance that this is true, but the misfortune of those who have put themselves in wrong relations to the aspirations of a liberty-loving and progressive people.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Michigan Wages for 45,000.
As a result of the final conference at Detroit, between the representatives of

ple, in the face of the menace which the organized front of Germany presents, will strike down the only barrier to the deluge of articles manufactured in Germany which the removal of protection would invite? Great Britain is now endeavoring to rescue her West Indian possessions from the evil fate imposed on them by the German export bounty system. Are we anxious to share the same experience? If we are all we need do is to dispense with protection and the Germans will soon make it clear to us that in the effort to abate an evil which is largely imaginary we have exposed ourselves to the danger of having our manufacturing industries totally destroyed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Self-Dependent.

American agricultural implements occupy the whole field in the Australian trade. If any one had predicted this a century ago, when this country was struggling to make its independence of Great Britain industrial as well as political, or even fifty years ago, when the free trade Walker tariff had the country in its crippling grasp, the prophet would have found no believers.

A century ago the supporters of the policy of free trade, the very few persons who then believed in that fallacy, were content to have the United States continue indefinitely to be an agricultural nation. Fifty years ago the supporters of the Walker tariff were content to have the United States stand still so far as manufacturing was concerned, and to remain a practically non-manufacturing nation. They were beginning to argue along the line so much in evidence during recent years—viz., that of "buying where you can buy the cheapest." Had their policy triumphed, we would still be industrially dependent on England. It is to the policy

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary Wilson, speaking for the Cabinet, says there is no alliance, formal or implied, between the United States and England, and no secret understanding of any kind. This is explicit, but Mr. Wilson goes farther and says no suggestion looking to any understanding or alliance ever came before the Cabinet, and no plan to help England in China or the Transvaal was ever discussed in the Cabinet. This may not reach or influence demagogues given to much talk on the subject, but it will have great influence with the people of the West, who believe what Mr. Wilson says is so.—Inter Ocean.

The Maccabees are doing great work for the Americans in Luzon. They will continue to do good work until the rebellion ends. The field for the recruiting of this sort of allies is broad. America can get all the brown soldiers in its fight against Aguinaldo that it wants. It undoubtedly could enlist 50,000 of them if this was necessary. There will be no necessity, however, to enroll any such number, or even 10,000, though eventually it would perhaps be wise to raise a good sized army of natives to do police duty in the Philippines, to be commanded by American officers. The United States can profitably take a leaf out of the book of England and Holland in this respect. Globe-Dem.

The return by Japan to China of the war-ships captured by Japan in the conflict between the two countries five years ago means that there may be something more than talk in that rumored Japano-Chinese alliance. When China gets her new army and navy in shape and Japan gets her fleet built which is now in process of construction, Russia's menaces in Northern China will be apt to call out protests from Japan and China which the Czar will be likely to heed. A reconstructed China allied to a Japan which already considers herself as strong as almost any of the big nations of the world would be a powerful coalition for even the great northern despotism to meet.—Globe-Democrat.

The Boers and the Filipinos have nothing in common. The Boers are engaged in a war as holy as that which the United States waged against Great Britain, for they are fighting to perpetuate a republican form of government. The Filipinos are fighting their liberators. They have only a faint conception of free government, and if the United States were to turn the islands over to them tomorrow anarchy would follow, and greedy European powers would step in and help themselves to the land and the fullness thereof. When the Filipinos are enjoying the blessings of peace, prosperity and good government a few years hence they will bless the hand that chastened them.—Bay City Tribune.

Our Washington correspondent says: "President McKinley returned from his long trip of more than five thousand miles, during which he made over one hundred speeches, more convinced than ever that the people of this country are overwhelmingly in favor of the permanent retention of the Philippines; also with increased faith in the patriotism of the people. He is proud of the receptions given him everywhere he stopped, but modestly says that the enthusiasm was not for him personally but for the principles that he represents by reason of his being the official head of the administration. Not a single unpleasant incident occurred during the long trip and so perfect were the arrangements for Mrs. McKinley's comfort that she suffered no inconvenience and returned to Washington feeling better than when she started."

If we try to shoot God into the Philippines it is only a question of time when the issue will be transferred here. And we will be shooting our particular creeds into one another for the glory of the Lord.—W. J. Bryan.

The political colonel who resigned when opportunity to fight presented itself, knows that the government of the United States supports no church; that every person whom the Stars and Stripes protects, either in America or in the islands of the sea, is free, and always will be free, to believe or not to believe anything he pleases. The insinuation that the armies of the United States are trying to shoot religion into the Philippines is unworthy of any man who claims to be an intelligent American citizen. The rankest sort of demagogism is that which seeks to inject the rancor of religious controversy into the discussion of the policy of the United States in the Philippines.—Bay City Tribune.

Rebel Pensioners on Georgia.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph contains a synopsis of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the state of Georgia. It is very interesting reading. Though there has been a rapid increase in the amount required for pensions in the past six years—nearly 50 per cent.—there is no ill-natured snarl at pensioners, no defamation of the character of the men and women to whom the money is paid, no chuckle over a probable decrease in the "burden." In other words, Henry Clay Evans is not Commissioner of Pensions for Georgia, but a Judge Richard Johnson, who fought side by side with the pensioners, and has a heart full of sympathy with them. He reminds the people of the graciousness "of seeing that they shall be helped in a financial way during the remaining years of their stay with us."

The total number of pensioners on the roll in 1899 is 11,125, an increase of 781, or nearly seven per cent.

If Henry Clay Evans had been as proportionately liberal he would have added about 65,000 to the pension roll last year, instead of reducing it 2,195. Strange to say, this is just the number he reports of original applications by those who have never received any pension.

The Georgia pension roll lost, by death last year 577, and added 1,308, making the net increase 731. Clearly, the Georgia Commissioner does not wait for a pensioner to die before making a new allowance.—National Tribune.

The London Economist, whose distinguished editor was never cut out for a colonial war minister, says all authorities on international law in Europe have declared that "England has no case at all under the convention of 1884"; that the suzerainty plea is sophistical and meaningless; that the general conviction of these authorities is that "England is dealing harshly and unfairly with a small people who do not threaten her genuine interests." The lamb didn't defile the stream, but his finish was melancholy wital.

Don't Risk Your Life.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe sure and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. L. Fournier.

With famine in India and war in the Transvaal, England has her hands full.

For Hoarseness.

George A. Pontius, Upper Sandusky, O. writes: I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar for sore throat and hoarseness and find it is the best remedy I ever tried. It stopped the cough immediately and relieved all soreness. L. Fournier.

A total British force of 77,000 men has been provided for operations in South Africa, including those already on the ground. The task ahead is not underrated in the British war office.

How to Prevent a Cold.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails and will prevent pneumonia or consumption if taken in time. L. Fournier.

An echo of the Dreyfus tragedy comes in the death of Col. Schneider, ex-Austrian military attaché at Paris who fought a duel with Col. Cuignet. Schneider vindicated his honor according to the code, but lost his life.

What a Well Known Railroad Man and Resident of Lima Thinks of Foley's Kidney Cure!

I have been troubled a great deal with the backache. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and one bottle entirely relieved me. I gladly recommend it to anyone, especially to my friends among the train men, who are very generally similarly afflicted. George H. Hausan, engineer on L. E. & W. R. R.

Recruiting the army to the full strength of 100,000 has been an easy matter. The young men of the U. S. think the country has expanded, and are against all forms of retreat and surrender.

Given up by Four Doctors.

My daughter, after being treated by four doctors and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. Today she is able to walk several miles without fatigue. I feel we would have lost her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, L. Fournier.

Aguinaldo continues to assure his army that the Democrats will win in November, and that the Philippine Republic will then be acknowledged at once. A Republican landslide next month will save American lives in Luzon.

Any Old Sore.

Cut, bruise or sprain quickly healed with Lanner Salve the greatest healing remedy in the world.—25c. L. Fournier.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Ghalibe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Tschuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by L. Fournier.

To-day the U. S. stand at the head of the iron-producing nations, and the great promoters of our unexampled advance have been protective tariffs and stimulated inventions.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted, and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by L. Fournier.

By the recent improvement in the Canadian canals a vessel 270 feet long, drawing 14 feet and carrying 2500 tons, can pass from Lake Erie to the sea without breaking cargo.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You.

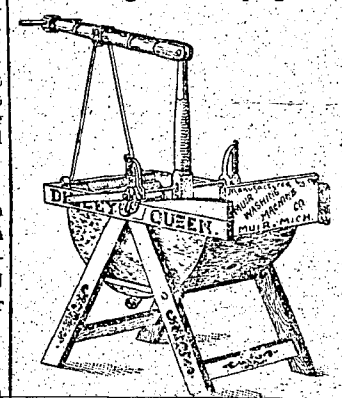
My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well. Adolph L. Millet, Manchester, N. H. For sale by L. Fournier.

None of the admirers of Aguinaldo in this country have volunteered to join him and help secure the kind of "independence" he is fighting for.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. July 4-1900

Dilley Queen

Washing Machine, Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.



Maple Sugar and Fruit Evaporators, Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators".

For Lighting Hotels, Public Buildings and private Residences.

The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO., 0012-1y FREDERICK, MICH.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the second day of April in the year eighteen hundred and ninety seven, executed by Daniel S. Wright, of Benzie, Michigan, to A. Kann, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 568, on the third day of April A. D. 1897, at eight o'clock a. m. and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and fifty seven and 69-100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law, having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage, has become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford on Saturday the sixth day of January A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter [2 1/2] of section twenty-eight (28) township twenty-five (25) north of Range two (2) west, containing eight acres more or less, according to the government survey.

Dated Grayling, Mich., October 11th, 1899.
A. KANN, Mortgagee.
Geo. L. Alexander, Att'y. 0012-13w

A fact worthy of note is that, in the rapidly developing commerce of Japan, no other power has equalled United States in the enlargement of its trade relations. In five years we have increased our exports to Japan nearly sevenfold, while England has increased hers threefold and Germany less than threefold.

Bay City papers state that one thousand more cars are needed at that point by the Michigan Central to take care of the immense freight traffic at present being carried on. The Mackinaw Division is contributing its share of the business, and the want of cars is sorely felt by shippers all along this line, it being almost impossible for lumbermen and others here at least to get cars for handling their products.

The British forces in South Africa are using Chicago canned beef, and we hear no complaints as to its quality. Can't it be that the stomach of the Briton is stronger than that of the American? Or is it possible that the "embalmed beef" stories of our yellow journals in 1898 were but the baseless fabric of a vision and have left no rack behind?—Inter Ocean.

Even if only temporary, the modus vivendi regarding the Alaskan boundary, which goes into effect at once, will be a great relief for England. Under the circumstances, Great Britain does not want any more unsettled affairs on her hands than she can help, and it may be that this is the reason why the terms secured were so favorable to the United States.—Detroit Tribune.

It's not what you buy

But Now You buy it,

That counts. If you buy at

JOSEPH'S NEW STORE

You know it is right.

We study and watch all points in buying, and you can trust to our judgment. We can not say too much for our fall line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Rubbers, &c.

It is the largest one we have ever shown. The success of our business and the constant increase of pleased customers are the direct results of our keeping faith with the people. Don't overlook us if you need anything in our line, we give you the best values in Grayling for the money.

R. JOSEPH,
ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Grayling, Michigan.

The Cure that Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption is

OTTO'S CURE

Sold by all druggists 25c 50c

Cincinnati,

Hamilton & Dayton Ry.,

The direct line from TOLEDO,

VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI,

TO LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS,

NEW ORLEANS,

JACKSONVILLE,

ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE.

Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

Five Trains every Week-day, Toledo to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis.

Vestibule Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

D. G. EDWARDS, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Circuit Court Assignment.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

The 34th Judicial Circuit.

PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1900 and 1901 as follows:

Arenac County—Third Tuesday in February, June and October.

Crawford County—Third Tuesday in January, May and September.

Gladwin County—Second Tuesday in February, June and October.

Ogemaw County—Fourth Tuesday in February, June and October.

Oscoda County—Fourth Tuesday in January, May and September.

Roseau County—Second Tuesday in January, May and September.

Dated West Branch, Mich., Sept. 22d, 1899.

NELSON SHARPE, CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Great Money Saving SALE AT R. MEYERS'.

The latest and best line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods and Trunks will be placed before the public on about October 11th 1899, on sale at prices that will astonish you. We can not mention any of them, as they are too numerous.

Please call and see how much you can save by buying of us during this great sale.

Everything must be sold out in a short time for Cash only.

R. MEYERS,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls. Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Grayling, Michigan.

J. W. SORENSON.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims

STATE OF MICHIGAN, J. Ross, County of Crawford.

PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Asa J. Ross, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate of Asa J. Ross, and six months from the second day of November A. D. 1899 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday, Nov. 4th A. D. 1900, and on March 5th A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Grayling, Nov. 2d A. D. 1900.

JOHN LEECE, R. D. CONNORS, Commissioners.

Franklin House, Grayling, Mich.

A CHAMPION BINDER
Or **MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake,**
Or Any Style of **CARRIAGE,**
Call at the Warehouse in rear of the **Avalanche Of-**
—fice.—
O. PALMER, - - **Grayling, Mich**

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FREE

ONE OF THE GRANDEST OFFERS EVER MADE.

The first five persons procuring the Endless Chain Starch Hook from their grocer, will each obtain one large 10c. package of "RED CROSS" Starch, one large 10c. package of "HUBINGER'S BEST" Starch, two Shakespear panels printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the Endless Chain Starch Hook will obtain from their grocer two large 10c. packages of starch for free, and the beautiful premiums which are being given away. This offer is only made for a short time to further introduce the famous "RED CROSS" starch, and the celebrated "HUBINGER'S BEST" cold water Starch. Ask your grocer for this starch.

Revolution is in progress in Columbia. Mattress manufacturers will advance prices 25 per cent.

Vanderbilts have gobbled up the Norfolk and Southern Railway.

U. S. Grant has purchased the Florence Hotel, San Diego, Cal., for \$60,000.

Dr. Chas. M. Hyde, 67, missionary for twenty-two years in Honolulu, died there recently.

John De Januett shot and instantly killed Eliza Papant, near Skinner, Mo. He then blew his brains out.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

The best remedy for Consumption, Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarse-ness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Small dews; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Phlegm Cure. Trial, 25c for 5c.

SHORTHAND Taught by Mail

Full course of instruction in shorthand and book-keeping by mail. All paying pupils receive the NEW 300 Correspondence School of Shorthand, Jackson, Mich.

25c

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use by the Spoon and by the Drop.

CONSUMPTION

25c

BENEATH THE HOOD.
Beneath the hood her eyes were bright—
I shyly watched her where she stood—
Her tresses looked like scraps of night
Beneath the hood.
Such smiles would stir a hermit's blood,
Such lips—like flowers warm and light—
Would quickly melt the iciest mood,
Beneath the hood.
I stole behind her—'twasn't right,
I call it neither worse nor good—
I put propriety to flight
Beneath the hood.
—G. Keller in Midland.

TRAPPED BY A NOVEL.

"A gentleman—Mr. Portman—to see you, sir," said my landlady, looking in at my door.
"Show him up, Mrs. Jennings," I replied, without glancing up from my manuscript.
A few moments later Mr. Portman, an entire stranger to me, was ushered into my room. He came forward—a man of large build, some 40 years of age, with a slight stoop and, fixing a pair of dreamy dark eyes upon me, he inquired, in a low, earnest tone: "Mr. Cecil Lawrence, I believe?"
"Yes," he said, smiling.
"Yes," I replied, indicating a chair.
He accepted the offer, and, after waiting a moment, he fixed upon the crackling logs in the grate, and his chin resting upon his hands.
"What can I do for you, Mr.—Mr. Portman?" I asked, presently, putting down my pen and turning round upon my visitor.
"You are Mr. Cecil Lawrence, the author, are you not?" he returned.
"Yes."
"The author of 'A Romance in Blue Dye'?"
"Yes."
"Do you mind telling me how you came by the plot for that story?" he said, his dreamy eyes lighting up for an instant.
"I'm afraid I cannot give you any information upon that matter," I replied.
"Authors do not generally communicate their methods of work and thought to strangers, and my time is at present so much occupied that, unless you really have some important business with me I really—"
"I have important business with you," he exclaimed, almost angrily. "Do you fancy that I have come down all the way from Lancashire to ask a mere ship of an author his methods of work?"
"From Lancashire?" I said, in surprise. "Indeed, no; no sane man would. But please state your business."
"Will you answer my question?" he cried, rising impatiently and folding his hands behind his back. "How did you come by the facts in your story?"
"Since you attach such undue importance to the matter," I replied coldly, "I can only say that I owe some of the plot of my 'Romance in Blue Dye' to a newspaper paragraph I chanced upon some eighteen months ago."
"Can you show me this paragraph?"
"Really, unless you can tell me in what way this matter is of so much importance to you, I fear I must decline to continue this interview, for, as I have already told you, I am exceedingly busy."
He looked at me steadily for a moment in silence, and the light came into his eyes again.
"My name is Portman—John Portman, of Portman & Style, dyers and cleaners, Rochdale," he said, in a peculiar tone I could not understand. "Do you understand?"
"No, I may be very dense, but I don't understand in what way the statement of your interview proves the importance of your visit," I responded, becoming annoyed with him, his manner, and his tone.
"You don't see?" he blurted out. "Well, Style, my late partner, was the man who was found in the vat of dye. You are a picturesque liar, you know!"
I started—not at the fellow's insult, but at the germ of an idea that was hatching upon me. This man, then, was the actual being whom I had created, as I thought, in the person of James Saxon, the murderer of his partner. I fully understood now how greatly this man, whose actual existence I had never suspected, must have been annoyed by my book; for, doubtless, persons who had read it and knew of the manner in which my visitor's unfortunate partner had met his death had commented upon the matter unpleasantly to my visitor.
"Do you understand me now?" my visitor demanded, seeing I was not prepared to say anything about his previous speech.
"Yes, I fear so," I replied, with a sickly smile. "But, if you have come here with the intention of bullying me, you made an error in the address. My solicitors, Messrs. Wright & Wright, Ely Place, are the people to call upon."
He looked at me and frowned. Then he crossed the room, unlocked the door, and put the key in his pocket.
"What the deuce do you mean?" I cried, starting up indignantly. "You are presuming unparliamentarily! Replace the key and unlock the door!" And I went over to him as I spoke.
"Gently, gently, my good sir," he said. "I am not nearly satisfied with our chat yet. Look at this and sit down quietly."
"This," which he held in my face, was a revolver. Was I at the mercy of a madman?
"You are at the wrong end of it, you know, so sit down and be civil." I shrugged my shoulders and returned to my chair, having the unpleasant sensation that he was "covering" me all the time.
When I had seated myself, he came and sat down at the other side of my table, laid his revolver in front of him, and began to bite his nails. I waited his pleasure silently, wondering what I could best do.
"It's like this," he said, so suddenly that he startled me out of my thoughts. "I had a partner. That partner gets drowned at our works in a butt of purple—no blue—mind you—dye. You see

the bare facts mentioned in the papers. This is what you say!" write a story about it. You make me, John Saxon, of your accused book, murder my partner, and you bring me to justice, eh?"
"Yes, that's it," I replied, as easily as I could. "I offer you my sincerest apologies for the unpleasantness it must have caused you; but I assure you, on my honor, I never dreamed that you really existed, or I should not have used such a plot."
"But you must have known! You must have seen!" he cried, leaning over the table and hissing his words into my face.
What would have happened if the meaning of his words had flashed, instead of dawning, slowly, upon me? I cannot think—I never want to know. But, coming upon my worried brain slowly, the meaning did not make me start, and my visitor, who evidently realized he had spoken without thinking how he spoke, probably trusted I had missed his second sentence.
To help him to that belief I answered:
"How could I have known the unfortunate dyer had a partner? I realize my horrible mistake now, of course. I ought never to have written the book without first inquiring whether my plot would encroach too much upon actual facts."
He did not seem to hear me. He was staring over my shoulder, deep in thought, like a man who dreams his thoughts.
"Bah!" he said suddenly, with great passion. "How did you learn all you know, eh? You could not have guessed what no one else had suspected? I fear I do not understand you," I said, with a smile.
"You lie! You know you lie! Do you think I have come here to be sucked on such prevarications? Do you think I brought this with me for any reason but to get from you an account of how you discovered the purple spot on my shirt, how you saw how it happened, as you must have done, though you don't say so. In your accused story? Can't you see, ingenious puppy, that I mean to know, and when I know to send you where you cannot run down a man by novel writing, nor put the law upon him? It's your life or mine!"
"With all your threats," I said, "you're a big bit of a fool, Mr. Portman, or else your mind is unbalanced. The book was mainly written upon the merest conception of my own, suggested to me by a short paragraph. I have already told you that. The manner in which my murderer, John Saxon, was brought to justice for his crime was pure fiction work. Now are you satisfied?"
"No!" he replied, throwing himself back in his chair. "What you say may be true; I don't know. In any case, your story has put me under the suspicion of the police and the people of Rochdale. I am a marked man, I don't doubt. Probably the police are hunting me down now—now! But they won't find the shirt!"
"Probably you overrate the interest the police and people of Rochdale take in my novels and the death of your partner," I said, with an effort at calmness not too easy to assume.
"Possibly I do!" he replied, in a hoarse voice, with a furtive glance at the door. "But there is you to reckon with now!"
"Me?"
"Yes, you! Do you think if I knew I was as safe from suspicion as before your book was written I could leave you after what I've said to you to-night?"
"What do you propose to do, then? Give yourself over to the police, eh?" I asked ironically, for I was weary of the terrible nervous strain.
"It is you or me, and, by my soul, I will seal your lips!"
To my uttermost surprise he made a sudden dash round the table at me, but in the moment of his heightened passion he forgot his revolver. I thrust out my arm and snatched it from the table as I quickly dodged my assailant, and, stepping back, I held the barrel in his face.
"Stand back, John Saxon, or I fire!" I cried.
He staggered back and leaned against the wall.
"Give me the key, John Saxon," I said sternly.
With his wild eyes fixed upon the revolver, he took the key from his pocket and threw it upon the table. I took it up and drew toward the door. As if he realized that the door would be open only to allow him to pass out to the gallows, he made a desperate, sudden spring at me as, with my left hand, I slipped the key into the lock. "Stand back!" I cried, and pushed the revolver into the hollow of his ashy cheek.
"Stop!" he ejaculated hoarsely, as with an impetuous gesture he pushed his hand half off his moistened brow with both his hands. "What are you going to do, old man? A price, price, price! A price—my life! I'll buy my life! A price?"
He crept toward me, shaking his trembling arms above his head. Suddenly he stopped, and his eyes started from their sockets. He threw his chin forward as if trying to swallow some lump rising in his throat. Then, as I sprang to him, he twisted on his heel and fell in a heap upon the floor.
A price! Nemesis had refused his price for life.
The Mysterious Jumping Bean.
A tray of jumping beans displayed in a shop window always attracts a crowd of watchers, to most of whom the spasmodic activity of the three-sided little brown objects is full of mystery. The jumping bean is really a seed of a Mexican fruit, which grows on a tree something like a castor oil plant. Its power of locomotion is, of course, not its own, but is due to a repulsive little worm which lives inside, and has a passion for exercise. The worm, whose long name is *Carpocapsa satilius*, is the larva of a moth, injurious to certain crops.
It is a lively worm, with eight legs, and lives and jumps in its bean-abode from July until the next April or May. Quantities of the beans are sent to Northern cities every year, and find ready sale to curiosity-seekers at the modest price of five cents apiece.—New York Tribune.

ASPHALT FROM HERRING.
Fish Article Cannot Be Distinguished from Natural Product.
Asphalt made from fresh herring and shavings is the latest novelty in the chemical world, and Professor William C. Day of Swarthmore College is the genius who has discovered this new use for the piscatorial delicacy.
Professor Day is regarded as the highest authority in the world upon the question of asphalt. He received, a few days ago, a specimen of glistening, natural variety of asphalt which exists in large quantities in Utah. The chemist made a careful examination of the product from the Mormon territory. He then asked his assistant, Eugene Leaning, to secure him some fresh fish and some fat blue shavings, as he intended making some asphalt. The assistant greeted this assertion with intense surprise, but as his superior was not a practical joker, he secured the silvers of the forest and the denizens of the deep and eagerly watched the peculiar experiment.
Into a cylindrical iron retort were introduced a number of fresh herring and a number of small pieces of fat blue wood. The retort was connected by plaster of paris joints with a short glass tube, and this with a gas pipe four feet long. The latter being placed in an ordinary combustion furnace, the other end of the pipe was connected with a Liebig cold water condenser. After charging and closing the retort it was heated by means of gas stoves, which, together with the retort, were surrounded with loose bricks to prevent the loss of heat. The gas pipe was heated to bright redness by the combustion furnace.
During the progress of the distillation water and oil, together with a white smoke, flowed from the condenser into the receiver. The oil obtained was lighter than water, of bad odor and very dark in color.
This oil was then placed in a distilling bulb and heated until about half of it had been distilled away. When the residue was cooled it formed a black, brittle solid. This black, polished substance was of the same brittleness, showed the same cleavage when broken, and was practically identical with the Utah substance.
Upon another occasion Professor Day succeeded in obtaining asphaltite, another form of asphalt, from fish alone. Although he does not claim any practical value for his new products, the experiments are of great scientific value. It is not necessary to make enormous catches of fish for asphalt purposes, as the natural product can be found in ample quantities.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

It Is Easy to Read the Newspapers.
It is easy, perhaps, just to criticize the newspapers of the day, both for what they do and for what they do not contain. But there are few of them that do not have something worth reading, and it is commonly not the light and frothy matter which the intelligent reader glances over before breakfast or on the way to business.
But every one has odd moments, and there are waits in the whirl of the wheels of industry, commerce, professional occupation or study. A Chicago man who has been interviewed by one of the newspapers of that city, tells how he utilizes these odd moments.
"I glance over the headlines of the morning paper at breakfast and on my way down town in the car," he says, "reading only what is of immediate interest to me in my business. When I see an article on some matter of general information, I clip it out and put it in my pocket unread. One of the pockets of my coat is given up to these clippings."
"When I have to wait in a dentist's, lawyer's or doctor's office, or anywhere else, I pull out one of my clippings and read it. In this way I have always something to read in which I am really interested."
This works a triple advantage to the man who practices it. It prevents his waiting time, which in a week may amount to hours, from being wasted; it stores the mind with a great deal of information and the product of discussion; and it prevents the vice of merely idle reading. It is worth the pains of everybody—or at least of everybody who has a place in his clothes for one—to maintain a clipping pocket, and to devote it rigidly and exclusively to good articles from the press.
Burying a Rattlesnake Alive.
It would not seem a very easy thing to bury a snake alive, but that is what a traveler through Western Indian Territory saw some prairie dogs doing. The story is told in Forest and Stream.
The traveler was resting under a tree when he noticed a commotion among some dogs near him. They would run up to a certain spot, peep at something and then scamper back. Looking more closely, he saw fifteen or twenty dogs about a rattlesnake, which presently went into one of the dog's holes.
No sooner had it disappeared than the little fellows began to push in dirt, evidently to fill up the hole. By the time they had pretty well covered the entrance the snake stuck his head up through the dirt, and every dog scampered off to a safe distance, all the time barking.
The snake slowly crawled to another hole about a rod distant and went in. Then forward came the dogs again, and all went to work to push up earth to the hole. This time they succeeded, and completely covered the entrance. This done they proceeded to beat the earth down, using their noses to pound with. When it was quite hard they went away. The traveler examined their work, and was surprised to find that they had packed the earth solid with their noses, and had sealed the snake inside.
Life Is Lovely in China.
All of us who know China, the land of most populous country in Asia, and whose empire, leaving out Siberia, covers two-thirds of that vast continent, know that the life-breath of its prosperity is precisely its independence of autocracy. Though in name a despotism, the emperor is little more than a figurehead; all official appointments are nominally in his hands and his decrees are regarded almost as divine, the "Son of Heaven."—The Pope of Rome, being looked upon as

God's vice-regent on earth; but he has not, like the czar of Russia, an army of docile Tchernoviks to see his decrees carried out and to worry and oppress the people. A Chinaman, unless in the rare instances when he is entrapped into a lawsuit or caught as a criminal, may spend his whole life without ever crossing an official. In the cities, he has neither license tax, nor house tax, nor municipal rate to trouble him. No tax collector calls at his door. He is free to trade and travel where he will; passports are unknown. He settles his disputes by the arbitration of his own voluntarily supported guides. A nominal land tax, a customs entry tax of 5 per cent ad valorem, and a transit tax, or like, of 2½ per cent, together with the produce of the government salt monopoly, are estimated to burden the Chinaman with an annual contribution amounting to less than half a dollar per head.—Archibald Little in The North American Review.
CORAL AN ANIMAL PRODUCT.
Present Supply Almost Exclusively Produced in the Mediterranean.
The popularity of coral is growing, both in Europe and in this country. The beautiful canoes and carved pieces which formerly were fashioned by hand are no longer sought, the demand being confined to simple forms. Almost all the valuable coral at the present day comes from Italy, and most of it is cut there, although not inconsiderable part is cut in Germany. It is imported into this country ready for mounting.
Coral, as is well known, is an animal product, consisting of a chalk-like deposit made by a colony of myriads of minute polyps. It is found in a shape resembling a tree, with branches spreading in all directions. The present supply is almost exclusively produced in the Mediterranean, along the coast of Italy, France, Spain, Algeria and Tunis. While some coral is found at a depth of 40 feet, most of the best coral is found at a depth of from 100 to 150 feet below the surface of the water, firmly attached to some other object near the bottom. The depth is too great to make it possible for divers to work profitably, and accordingly a special device, consisting of two bars of wood firmly lashed together in the shape of a cross, and supplied with a large number of nets, is used by the coral fishers. This apparatus is heavily weighted and dropped overboard from the boats used for the purpose. The coral becomes entangled in the nets, and is then pulled from its anchorage by main force.
The dark red coral, which is more plentiful than the pink variety, is largely used for anklets and necklaces among uncivilized tribes; sometimes it is cut into larger pieces, which are strung into girdles or used as ornaments in the Orient. White and very pale pink coral, although very scarce, and consequently expensive, are but little used for jewelry.
Snout Hoods for Insulators.
The thirty-one mile line of the Kootenai Transmission Company in British Columbia, says the Electrical Engineer, consists of two parallel and duplicate pole lines, on one of which the cross arms are roofed over to prevent the wet snow from piling upon the cross arms around the insulators. The cross arms are the height of some eighteen to twenty-four inches during seasons when there is no wind.
The cross arms are two in number, the upper one some eight feet in length with four pins, and the lower shorter, holding two pins. The upper one is covered with a cedar roofing twenty-four inches wide, sloping slightly downward from the pole each way toward the ends of the cross arm. The lower, immediately below it, is roofed to a width of sixteen inches. During the last winter service was continued over both lines, even when the exposed line had from ten to twenty inches of snow on the cross arms. If any leakage existed it was impossible to detect it, so that the roof appears to be quite an unnecessary precaution.
Preaches in a Red Robe.
The Rev. A. W. Hobson, pastor of an independent church in Lyons, Neb., is known as "the Man in Red," from the fact that he always preaches in a red robe. "The people ask me," he says, "what the red robe means. I tell them that they have made the same inquiry exactly that the Prophet Isaiah did 550 years before Christ. I am not permitted to divulge the secret of the red robe at present (though it will gradually be done as the days go by), further than to say whatever else it means, for the present it is emphatically a question mark, viz., 'Why art thou red in thine apparel?' (Isaiah XLIII, 2). As such, for the present, let it remain. Every one instantly asks the question when they see it. A lady recently asked me, 'Are there any others than yourself?' I answered, 'Yes, many in all parts of the world.' She again asked, 'Do your followers believe as you do, and wear the red robe?' I answered, 'Madam, I have no followers; they are all the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and will, at His command, put on the robe of red.'—New York Tribune.
A Bee and Pigeon Race.
Probably few people could say off-hand whether bees or pigeons fly the faster. Yet the question has been experimentally decided in favor of the bee. A race for a wager took place at Hamme, in Westphalia. A dozen bees, and as many pigeons were carried to the village of Rhyndern, about a league distant, and there liberated. The bees were first rolled in flour in order to identify them. In the result the first bee finished a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon, and three others arrived before the second pigeon. The main body of both bees and pigeons arrived together a few seconds later.
A Tenacious Tenant.
"It was very careless!" exclaimed the Parsian property owner. "What the matter?"
"The agent has rented my property to a man named 'Guerin.'"
"What of it?"
"I don't like the name. It sounds mighty unpromising in case we should be called upon to undertake an expedition."
Your Right to Your Own Joke.
"The critics are continually roasting us about our jokes," growled a farcical comedy specialist. "I wish they would tell us where we can get some new ones and how long we can hang on to them after we get them."—A good joke is harder to keep than a silver-

NAVY'S GREAT TESTING TANK.
Place Where the Miniature Models of Battle Ships Are Tried.
At the great navy yard in Washington, D. C., is a singular building recently constructed over a tank or basin in which are to be towed through the water the miniature models of projected battleships. It is a gigantic structure, 500 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a crystal roof 60 feet above the basin, and its exterior of shimmering white gives it some resemblance to the buildings of the Columbian Exposition. It is a generation since the first experimental tank was built in England, but it was found so fruitful in suggestions and demonstrations for the benefit of the navy that Russia and France shortly followed suit. Americans will be glad to know that this tank, just completed and about to be inaugurated, is the largest ever built, and that the equipments and devices are much more elaborate and complete than ever before installed anywhere.
The interior of this building is novel in its details. The tank is a few feet narrower than the building, and some fifty feet shorter, ranging in depth from five to twenty feet. Immediately above it, stretching across its entire width, is a vast steel traveling crane on carriages, supported upon wheels, which runs on a single rail at each side of the building the whole length of the tank. This traveler will draw the model boats, and is capable of a speed of twenty miles an hour, or can be slowed down to a speed of only 500 feet an hour. It is propelled by electricity, and is under minute and accurate control of the engineer, who stands above the motor.
On the platform at one end of the tank are two models of future ships awaiting a test of their form and frictional resistance. They bear little resemblance to the midges to models on exhibition in the corridors of the navy department, for instead of being four or five feet long like them, these are twelve to twenty feet long or on a scale of one inch to a foot. They are constructed in the finest style of the cabinet maker's art, of matched cedar, highly varnished, and in some cases, to insure a speedy passage through the water, the foreign tanks boats are made of paraffin. During the test these boats are to be heavily ballasted, so as to make them draw as much water in proportion as will the ships of which they are the prototypes when laden with armor, guns and equipments. The engineer in charge will be provided on the traveling carriage which draws the boats with delicate machinery for measuring their speed, weight and the various dynamic forces involved; and submarine water pipes are arranged to roughen the surface of the tank so as to give an approximate imitation of a storm at sea.—Leslie's Weekly.
Hermit and Fiddlers.
Of all the many oddities, none seemed stranger to me than the fiddler and hermit crabs, which are found almost everywhere on the salt water shore. The fiddler is a pert little creature which delights in parading about when the tide is out and the sandy bottom is free for him to travel over. It is sometimes three inches long, generally considerably less, and it gets its name from the fact that it has two very disproportionate claws, one of which is three times as large as the other. So large, indeed, that you wonder how the little fellow manages to carry it about. Whether the crab is at rest or traveling, the claws, big and little, are held aloft, and this position gives them the decidedly comical appearance of fiddling.
All are fiddling, and all are, so to speak, dancing for they keep moving about on the sand, although far from rhythmically. They look as if they had nothing to do, but if you observe carefully you will find that they are picking up particles of food. Sometimes two crabs may be seen pulling and hauling at the same scrap, and they act much like a pair of boys engaged in a tussle over a plaything. If you wish to put the whole assemblage to flight you will have to rush in, and presto! the whole collection disappears in a manner to surprise the beholder. Then we discover that there are those of the fiddlers which are the choicest of delicacies to crabs live on the shore sands. At low water on the seashore at Cedar Key I have seen a thousand fiddlers at one time, but if you walk over the strip there will not be one in sight.—Our Animal Friends.
Analysis of Instinct.
An English traveler in Northern Russia, telling how he made his way through a forest after a fall of snow simply by keeping that side of the tree to which the snow clung always in the same relation to his course, is led to examine how it is that a savage gains the instinct of his race.
We often hear of "the instinct of direction," as we may call it, possessed so marvelously by savage races. People profess to explain it in one or two ways. It is either said that the Indian actually does take note of the sun, the wind, the lay of the land, or the course of the streams—which, as a fact, it is often, in the dense forests, impossible for him to do—or else it is set down simply as "instinct," and this, although it is nearer the mark, is, in a sense, to beg the question.
Instinct, however, it may be in the case of animals, is here, no doubt, hereditary experience. The sun, the wind, the streams, are influences, but only that. The Indian does not consciously observe them. Just as you, using an experience gained in daylight, can follow without hands in the dark a winding staircase between the balustrade and the wall, so with the Indian in his forest.
His "observation" is entirely subjective, an unconscious impression, the sum of small influences, to which, by heredity, his senses are alive, as the retina to light pictures. In the same way I had not consciously marked the lay of the snow on the trees, yet the fact kept me from going astray.—Youths' Companion.
Curious Calvary Clover Bud.
A most remarkable "little plant," which is exciting not a little attention among plant lovers, is the calvary clover. Though generally supposed to be native of Palestine, this pretty and curious little plant will live and grow freely in the somewhat smoky atmosphere of Chicago.
Admirers of this plant say that to produce healthy and thriving plants it is necessary to sow the seed on Good Friday, while the more imaginative say that some time during the spring will do just as well.
When the little leaves of the calvary clover first appear above ground each division of the leaf has a deep-red spot like freshly split blood upon it, which lasts for some weeks and finally fades away.
The three leaflets composing each leaf stand erect during the day in the form of a cross, with the head in position and arms extended, but as the sun begins to set and evening draws on the tiny arms gradually are brought together and the top leaflet, or head, is bowed over them.
"Private" and "Official."
Friends of the two remember the quarrels that used to go on between the late Sir Rowland Hill and Anthony Trollope when they both were connected with the post office. A discussion arose one day as to the meaning of "official" language and "private" language. "In official life," said Sir Rowland, glancing at Trollope, "I am accustomed to describe myself as your obedient servant, whereas in real life you know very well I am nothing of the sort."—The Argonaut.

ABOUT AFRICAN HORSES.
Their Remarkable Strength and Endurance in Settling Over Ground.
One of the very first things that strike the wanderer in the great expanse of the Southern hemisphere is the strength and endurance of the horse. Though to look at they are the sorriest scrag I ever set eyes on, yet they appear to be possessed of power of getting over the ground that is little short of miraculous, and so astonishing in its persistence as to seem automatic, says a writer in African Life. A very striking instance came under my notice only a few days after landing in Cape Town in 1893. I was sitting one Saturday afternoon on the stoop of Park's Hotel, which occupied the corner of Adderley and Strand streets, when a dust-covered horseman stopped and dismounted. His horse was taken to the stables, and in the course of a conversation in the bar I learned that he was a member of a legislative assembly for an up-country district. There was no railway communication with the interior in those days, and he had ridden in from his home at Colesburg in less than six days, having started the previous Monday.
Now Colesburg is more than five hundred miles from Cape Town, and the country is very rough going, much of it being heavy sand, and other parts very mountainous. No English bred horse, fed according to English methods, could have accomplished such a ride as this, more especially when we consider the temperature of the Cape Colony. I went to look at the animal on which the journey had been performed, and found it to be a little roan schimmel barely fourteen hands, and apparently as fresh as paint.
Another very remarkable ride that came under my notice was performed by a Boer who lived a few miles from Greytown, in Natal. His wife was taken ill, and a particular medicine, not to be obtained in Greytown, was imperative. So, in the early hours of the night he started for Maritzburg, fifty-five miles distant, through an extremely hilly country, and was back on his farm in sixteen hours. The remarkable thing in this ride was that the Boer weighed over seventeen stone. In my own experience many instances of the wonderful staying powers of African horses have occurred. To mention one, in 1896 I had been appointed honorary secretary for the first athletic sports held in the Umboti country of Natal. They were to be held in Greytown on boxing day, which fell on a Monday. All preparations, entries, etc., were concluded in December, when I received an urgent request to go to the Transvaal to look after a friend who was lying very ill in his wagon, with no attendants but a couple of Kaffirs. I rode as hard as I could, and found him among the keepers of the Drakensberg, between Lydenburg and Waukesborough, very bad with fever, which he had contracted somewhere in the low country to the northwest. I tended him for a few days, until he was clearly out of danger, and then suddenly remembered that I had to be in Greytown on Monday morning. I was then sitting on the wagon-box drinking my morning coffee at six o'clock Saturday morning. Greytown was 220 miles away, but I was at my post there at 10 a. m., and in addition took a second prize, both in running and jumping competitions.
A French Naval Hero.
Many English readers and not a few Frenchmen might well ask why the cruiser recently launched at Bordeaux was christened Infanterie. Yet Infanterie was one of the most heroic of French naval commanders, and for a time his name was almost as popular in England as in France. He was captain of the Intrepide at the battle of Trafalgar, which, with the Redoubtable, added most to the glory of the French fleet. Cut off from the rest of the fleet by the English attack, Infanterie resisted to the last. Though hemmed in by seven of Nelson's ships, and fired on from all sides, he refused to surrender. The Intrepide was burned, but Infanterie, and Lucas, the commander of the Redoubtable, were brought to England, where they were enthusiastically received.
When Infanterie retired from the service on a modest pension in 1814, he went to live in the neighborhood of Nice, where he was often seen mounted on a gray ass, giving vent to his indignation at the animal's obstinacy. "What," he exclaimed, "under the fire of the English I would make his Majesty's ships tack about, and I cannot make this stupid donkey budge an inch." The ass, however, was not in the least moved by memories of the glorious battle, and witnesses of the ridiculous struggle between the cavalier and his ass did not make fun of the rider, but respectfully saluted him as the old hero of Trafalgar.—London Chronicle.
Parisian Affection for the Dog.
It seems that there are at least 5,000 persons in Paris who are determined to make the canine pre-eminent. The dog, tailor asserts that for the most part his clients belong to the highest classes of society—people who can afford to pay high prices and who pay ready cash. The business is, therefore, a very profitable one, because the materials used do not cost much, and can be sold at a large profit. A bride recently ordered, for example, gaiters for her dogs to match the liveries of the lackeys of her household. In a dog's wardrobe are found waterproofs for rainy days, dust cloaks for journeys, a mantle for cold weather, and a gray-lined suit for seaside wear, and night robes of various weights. And this is not all. His delicate little feet must be kept dry by boots, made to measure, of leather of India rubber, to suit his particular temperament. Together with bracelets and tips, with ivory combs and brushes, and other important accessories. The modern French canine, indeed, leads a "dog's life."
A New Rudder.
Ships in Europe are being fitted with a new pattern of rudder, which is formed of several circular plates arranged so that the supporting shaft passes through their center, thus forming a balanced rudder which extends equally on both sides of the ship and relieves the pressure of the water in turning.